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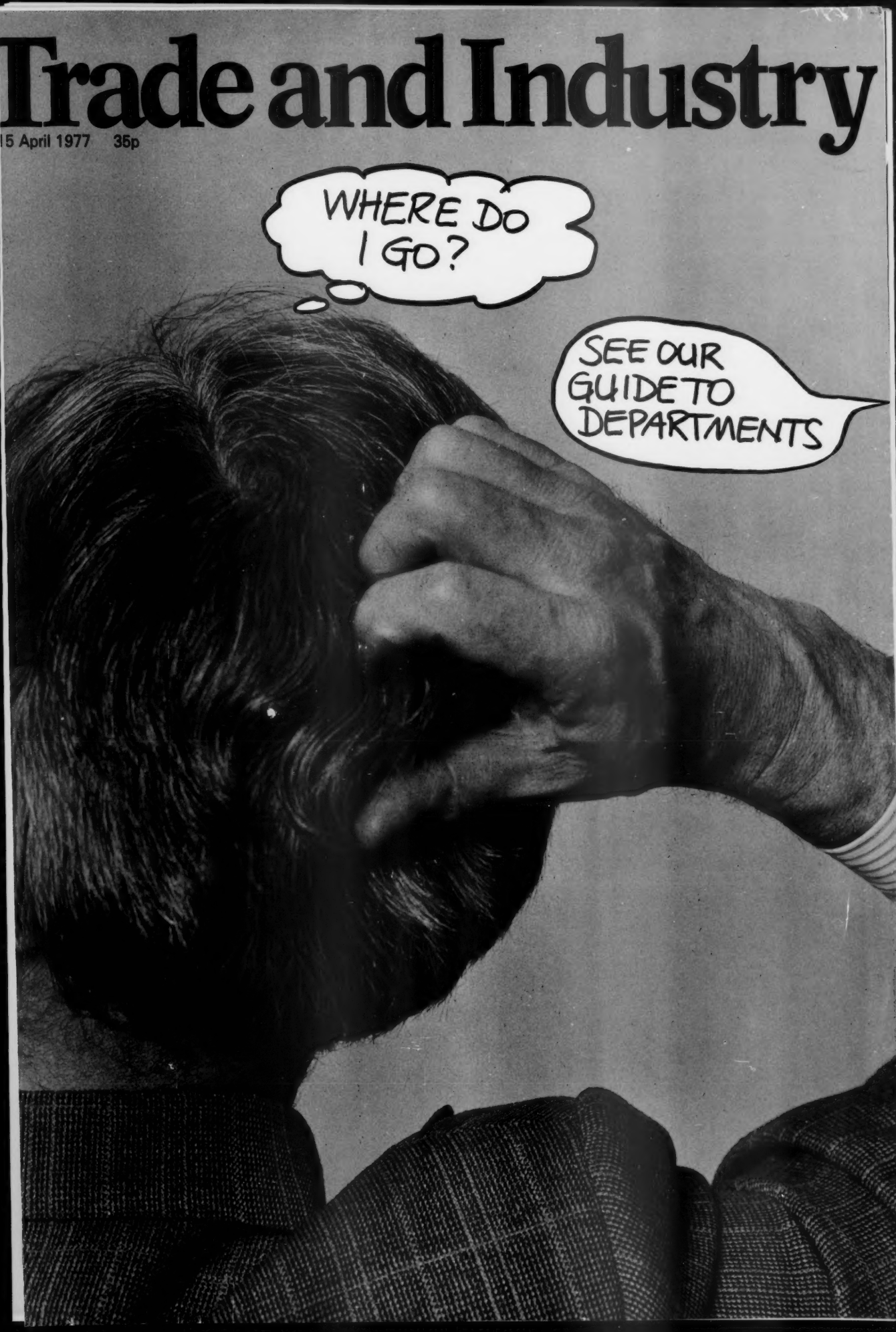

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Trade and Industry

15 April 1977

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Trade and Industry this week

OVERSEAS

Provisional charge on Japan steel

Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, has imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty of £20 per tonne from 7 April on Japanese non-alloy light steel section imports.

A full anti-dumping investigation into these imports was announced by Mr Dell on 14 March. (*Trade and Industry*, 18 March, page 704.)

The order imposes a provisional charge to anti-dumping duty of £20 per tonne on imports of all angles, shapes and sections of iron and steel less than 80mm in cross-section originating in Japan.

The provisional charge will be imposed for three months from 7 April, while the Department of Trade conducts a full investigation into the allegations of dumping. If they are upheld, the provisional charge will be replaced by a substantive anti-dumping duty. If they are not, the provisional charge will be lifted and the money (deposited with HM Customs and Excise) returned to the importers.

Copies of the order imposing these charges are available from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London WC1 or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1.

A provisional charge is not a duty as such, but a security in the form of a cash deposit which will be required from importers or their authorised agents by HM Customs and Excise for the payment of any definitive anti-dumping duty which may be subsequently imposed. Such a definitive anti-dumping duty may be made retrospective to the date of imposition of the provisional charge but not before, and the rate of any retrospective duty cannot be higher than the provisional charge.

If an order imposing a retrospective duty is not made before the provisional charge lapses or is revoked, the deposits will be returned. If such an order is made, the deposits will be set off against the duty. If the period or rate of the retrospective duty is less than that of the provisional charge, the appropriate repayments will be made.

Meacher to visit Hanover

British stands at the Hanover Fair, (20 to 28 April) will be visited by Michael Meacher, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State Department of Trade. Britain will be the biggest overseas exhibitor at this year's event. Over 130 British companies will show their products through the British Overseas Trade Board's joint-venture scheme, supported by nine trade organisations.

The Hanover Fair is the largest annual exhibition of capital goods in western Europe and one of the most important trade fairs in the world. It had nearly half a million visitors in 1976.

Many British companies use this particularly important fair as a launching pad for new products or additions to an existing range of products. This year's products will include machine tools, hydraulic equipment, pneumatic industrial tools and control equipment, electrical components, office equipment, mechanical handling equipment, electronic components, commercial and domestic lighting, and scientific instruments.

A new feature is the British participation in the research and development section of the fair – open for the first time to non-German exhibitors of new technical developments. In addition to the Sira Institute, which is sponsoring the British group in this section, there will be three other exhibitors – the Central Electricity Generating Board, Lucas Aerospace Ltd of Burnley, and the Ministry of Defence Procurement Executive.

West Germany is the second largest market for UK exports – exceeded only by the United States. The value of UK exports to West Germany for 1976 was £1,834 million an increase of 44 per cent over 1975.

HOME

Industry Act aid: interest rates down

With effect from Tuesday (12 April), the maximum rate of interest relief grant and interest rates for loans under section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 have been reduced.

The rate of interest relief grant available in those cases where it would be appropriate to allow the equivalent of an interest-free period on a Department of Industry loan, but where firms obtain their finance from other sources, is being reduced from 13½ per cent to 12½ per cent for each interest-free year.

The 'concessionary' rate of interest on loans for employment-creating projects (category A) is reduced from 10½ per cent to 9½ per cent. The 'broadly commercial' rate of interest on loans for modernisation projects not providing additional employment (category B) is reduced from 13½ per cent to 12½ per cent.

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People, pensions and pay seminar

'People, pensions and pay' is the title of a one-day seminar which is being organised by the East Midlands Small Firms Information Centre, in collaboration with Nottingham University, on 26 April. The object is to provide practical information and advice on two major items of employment legislation: the Employment Protection Act and the Social Security Pensions Act. Both acts have significant implications and require positive decisions from employers.

The seminar represents an interesting experiment in co-operation between a government agency and an academic institution in providing information about legislation as it affects industry. Ray Parr, manager of the SFIC, points out that Nottingham University is the only academic institution in the country with a chair in insurance studies so it was an obvious choice for the experiment. The event owes much to the interest and support of Professor R. L. Carter, Norwich Union professor of insurance studies, and the active co-operation of Mr G. W. Baxendale-Baines, the university's salaries and superannuation officer, both of whom will be participating in the seminar. The concept is also being enthusiastically supported by several local trade associations and training boards including the Nottingham and District Clothing Industry Training Association.

The seminar will be held in the Portland Lecture Hall, University of Nottingham, commencing at 0930 and will continue until about 1715 hours. The cost, including buffet lunch, will be £3.50 on application to the SFIC, 48-50 Maid Marian Way, Nottingham NG1 6GF.

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Home news

New hotel code of booking practice

A new service for Britain's tourists and overseas visitors will be introduced on 1 June, Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, announced on 6 April.

A new code of booking practice will be offered by many hotels, motels, inns, boarding houses and others from 1 June. Guests will be told the charges for their room and breakfast and whether any other meal is included in the booking.

Tourists will be able to find out where they will be able to get these services from 1978 onwards from leading guide-books.

In addition, government departments are having discussions with local authority organisations about an order in council to compel display of minimum and maximum overnight charges (including VAT). The display would be required in the reception area and would make it clear whether the charges included breakfast and any service charge.

The arrangements will not apply to establishments of less than four guest bedrooms.

'Extensive discussions have been held with the industry about providing guests with adequate information in advance about their charges for accommodation.'

Mr Dell said in answer to a parliamentary question 'I am glad to say that a new code of booking practice will be voluntarily introduced in time for this year's main holiday season in establishments with four or more guest bedrooms. The main feature will be that before a booking is taken up, managements abiding by the code will give the customer a card at reception stating the total charge for his room and meals included in the booking, taking account of VAT and any service charge. Certain other basic particulars about the accommodation will be included, such as the provision or otherwise of a private bathroom.

'Publishers of some leading accommodation guides have taken part in the discussions leading to the introduction of the code. Furthermore, I have been given to understand that from 1978 onwards those guides will list establishments agreeing to observe this code and I am inviting other publishers to extend this principle to their guides.

'These arrangements, which will enable guests to check the prospective minimum charge for their own bookings from the start, go rather further than could be required by order and I hope they will prove to be but a start to raising the booking service provided in our tourist trade. I congratulate the industry on their establishment.

'My colleagues, the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Wales, and I also wish to provide for the display in reception areas of maximum and minimum overnight charges and discussions are being held with local authority organisations and others concerned with a view to introducing an order in this parliament to require such display under section 18 of the Development of Tourism Act 1969.'

How the code will work

The new code will mean that from 1 June next, whenever and however guests ask for a booking (whether by letter or phone beforehand or on arrival), they should not pass beyond reception without having a card notifying the charge for room and breakfast, complete with any service charge and VAT.

The card will also carry other basic information about what other meal charges are included and whether the room has a private bathroom/lavatory.

Thus customers of managements joining the new code will be able to check the prices they are paying from the card before they take up their booking. They will not have to wait until they get into their room, or receive their bill later.

The Department of Trade has already approached a number of leading publishers of guide-books, and is getting in touch with others, in the hope that the names of those accepting the new practice can be made known to the public on the widest possible basis.

The department understands that, from 1978 onwards, the guide-books of those already approached will list establishments which the publishers understand are prepared to honour the new code.

The code has been drawn up by the Department of Trade in association with the Scottish and Welsh offices, and in consultation with the British Tourist Authority, English Tourist Board, Scottish Tourist Board, Wales Tourist Board, British Hotels, Restaurants and Caterers Association, the British Resorts Association (representing some 80 resorts), the British Federation of Hotel and Guest House Associations, the Brewers Society, the Automobile Association, and the Royal Automobile Club.

The following organisations have indicated support for the new code: British Hotels, Restaurants and Caterers Association, Automobile Association, Royal Automobile Club, Brewers Society, British Federation of Hotels and Guest House Associations, British Tourist Authority, English Tourist Board, Scottish Tourist Board, and Wales Tourist Board.

Action to improve petrol prices display

New powers are to be taken to ensure that petrol prices are shown clearly.

The government will shortly be consulting organisations representing petrol retailers, motoring organisations and other interested parties about detailed proposals to be included in a statutory order.

Announcing this on 6 April in reply to a parliamentary question, John Fraser, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said that the results of a survey carried out by local authority associations indicated that only just over half the garages with promotional displays were complying with last September's voluntary agreement on petrol price display.

The government now propose to introduce an order under section 4 of the Prices Act to regulate the display of petrol prices.

The order is intended to provide that every pump should show the price of the petrol and that signs advertising prices or price reductions should be clear and unambiguous. The required information should be at least as prominent as any other and provisions for this will follow broadly the lines of the voluntary agreement.

A consultative document will be sent out shortly.

Finding the right product

Small firms in Wales are being urged to end over-dependence upon sub-contracting work and to start making their own goods. They will be shown how to set about it at a conference in Cardiff on 19 April. In Wales there are many small companies with limited resources which are heavily dependent upon sub-contract work, and they can find themselves in difficulties if major customers cancel orders. The conference, at the Bute Theatre, Cardiff, will show small firms how to design, develop, market and produce their own end-products. It will be followed by a series of smaller local seminars throughout Wales.

'The withdrawal of much sub-contracting work by the British Steel Corporation some time ago showed just how serious this dependence upon outside work can be when circumstances change,' said Mr Ian Kelsall, secretary of the Confederation of British Industry in Wales. 'If firms can develop their own products, they can control

their own fortunes to a much greater degree.'

Case histories of successfully-developed products will be presented by top-level representatives of selected Welsh companies which began as small enterprises and have grown into medium-sized or large businesses as a result of their marketing and product development policies. Sources for new products, the role of the professional designer, and the relationship between marketing and product design and development will also be examined by speakers from management and design consultancy fields.

The conference is being sponsored by the Welsh Development Agency in association with the Design Council and CBI Wales. Attendance at the conference is by invitation, although there is no attendance fee. Manufacturers wishing to attend should contact Peter Cambridge, Senior Officer for Wales, Design Council, Pearl Assurance House, Greyfriars Road, Cardiff, tel. Cardiff 395811.

Users reject post price increases

Proposed increases in second-class letter rates and in overseas mail prices are rejected by the Post Office Users' National Council. Alternative proposals by the council recommend that Sunday postal collections should be restored.

Presenting his council's report on Post Office proposals for increases in postal charges, the chairman, Lord Peddie, said that the council rejected the Post Office proposals for ½p increase in 2nd class post. The Post Office demands had been subjected to detailed scrutiny and the POUNC report recommends alternative proposals which Lord Peddie said offer 'a constructive approach in the long-term interests of both user and the Post Office'.

The report takes account of the fact that the Post Office Review Committee will shortly be reporting on the operations and structure of the Post Office. The proposals offer a better basis for expanding the volume of postal business. Lord Peddie concluded: 'If our proposals are accepted, they will present a challenge to Post Office management and staff but one that is well within their capacity to meet.'

The council's alternative proposals would reduce the burden of increased charges by about half. They would provide the Post Office with additional revenue in 1977/78 of about £33 million. This would, on the basis of the Post Office's own forecasts, enable them to break even. Counter recommendations by the council are that the proposed increases in first-class letter rates (9p at the first weight step) should go ahead but those for second-class rates should remain the same as they are at present (6½p at the first weight step). The council also accepted the proposal to reduce the first weight step for letters from 60g to 50g. Proposed increases in overseas surface mail prices, other than parcels, are not acceptable and should not go ahead.

The proposed increases for inland parcel rates and charges for remittance services are accepted.

The restoration of Sunday postal collections is also recommended.

Air traffic transfer from Heathrow

From 1 April 1978 no whole plane charters of British and overseas airlines will have access to Heathrow. This and other measures being taken to avoid serious congestion at Heathrow and to ensure that the new facilities at Gatwick are more extensively used were announced in the House of Commons by Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade.

'The way in which future London area air traffic should be handled and the longer-term airport developments which will be required are at present the subject of consultations with local authorities, airport committees, airlines, amenity groups, employees' organisations and others.

'Extensive development work is in progress at the two major international airports, Heathrow and Gatwick, which serve the London area. Improvements and modifications at Heathrow, which will be completed in 1978, should provide capacity for 30 million passengers a year. The reconstruction of the terminal and related facilities at Gatwick, which will also be completed in 1978 at a cost of £70 million, should enable that airport to cater for about 16 million passengers a year.

'Decisions concerning the longer-term expansion of the London airports, including the possible development of other airports, will be taken in the light of the consultations on airports strategy which are now nearing completion. However, irrespective of these decisions, it is necessary to ensure that air traffic is distributed in such a way as to use the capacity which is now available and being provided.

'If the expected increase in London area air traffic over the next few years is to be accommodated without serious congestion at Heathrow, the main objective in the immediate future is to ensure that Gatwick, with its new facilities, unrivalled access and other advantages, is used more extensively. The natural growth of existing air services at Gatwick will not be sufficient for this purpose and some transfer of traffic from Heathrow to Gatwick, to be spread over the next few years, is required.

'First, from 1 April 1978, no whole plane charters of British and overseas airlines will have access to Heathrow, thus providing some immediate relief to terminal capacity at Heathrow.

'However, to ensure an efficient allocation of air services between the two airports, further action is required which would involve the transfer of scheduled services of British and overseas operators from Heathrow to Gatwick; this would contribute to the establishment of a viable network of scheduled services from Gatwick. This is one of the issues being considered in the present renegotiation of the United Kingdom/United States air services agreement

Industry minister visits Crawley

Alan Williams (right), Minister of State at the Department of Industry, examines a linear accelerator of the type exported across the world for use in cancer treatment clinics. He was on a visit to MEL Crawley as a guest of the Crawley Industrial Group and is seen with MEL's Geoffrey Claridge (left) and Tim Jarvis. Mr Williams toured factories on the Crawley industrial estate.

and discussions have also been initiated with the Canadian, Spanish and Portuguese governments and similar discussions may take place later with other countries. I wish to emphasise that the implementation of these policies must be carried out so as to avoid discrimination between foreign airlines and their British competitors.

'Any proposals by newcomers to start operations from Heathrow, and requests by existing operators to introduce additional capacity to and from Heathrow, will be considered by the Civil Aviation Authority and my department in the light of this policy.'

Air travel organisers' licences

Air travel organisers who for various reasons have not had their air travel organisers' licences renewed at 1 April 1977 by the Civil Aviation Authority are listed below.

The three lists cover those who have applied for renewal but who have not yet fulfilled the necessary conditions, those who have not applied for renewal, and those whose applications for renewal have been refused.

Travel organisers named on list one are those who have applied for their licences to be renewed but whose applications have not yet been granted. In some cases, the authority has yet to reach a final decision: in others, the authority has agreed to grant the application subject to the travel organiser renewing his bond, making his contribution to the air travel reserve fund, and completing certain formalities. Inclusion in this list does not necessarily mean that the authority has doubts as to the travel organiser's financial resources.

	ATOL no.
Air Marketing International Ltd	108D
Anglia Holidays Ltd	154C
Baxter, Hoare Travel Ltd	947B
Bray Travel (UK) Ltd	800B
Brent Travel Ltd	894B
British Transport Travel Club	087B
Broads Travel Service Ltd t/a Concord Holidays	105B
Chichester Travel Agency Ltd	807B
Enterprise Travel Ltd	615AB
Euro-Plan Holidays Ltd	208B
Farnell Travel Ltd	914B
German Student Travel Service Ltd	317BC
(Greek Tourist Agency) Costas Stavropoulos	547B
Erna Low Ltd	923B
Majorcan Apartments and Holiday Services Ltd	178B
Medina Holidays (Europe) Ltd t/a Medina Club Holidays, Medina Island Holidays	778B
Ohshu Express Ltd	798BD
Outlook Holidays Ltd t/a Greek Travel Club	834B
Red Dragon Travel Ltd	813B
Rembrant Travel Ltd t/a Rembrant Holidays	971B
Overseas Families and Friends Travel	057A
Rigby Travel Ltd t/a Group and Educational Travel, Club Mediterranean	767B
Rosa Marina Interatlas (Estates) Ltd t/a Interatlas Holidays	306B
Starvillas Ltd	517B
Strata Travel Ltd	339B
Student Air Travel Association Charterers Ltd	822C
Sunna Travels Ltd	456ABCD
Talisman Travel Ltd t/a Talisman of London, Talisman Tours	837B
Teemah Travel Ltd	860B
Tentrek Expeditions Ltd	806B
Turavia International Holidays Ltd	579B
Vale of Leven Travel Agency Ltd	207B
(Waterfall Group Travel) C. M. Hamilton and R. C. Waterfall	917B
World Friends Travel Ltd t/a Italian Travel and International Villas	155BD

List two is of air travel organisers who have not applied for renewal and therefore no longer hold a valid licence.

	ATOL no.
AB and Sons (Travel) Ltd t/a ABC Travel and Tours	489B
Abingdon Travel Agency Ltd t/a Harvey Thomas Travel	586B
Albany Travel (International) Ltd	002ABC
Algarve Villas Ltd	670B
Bales Tours Ltd	365B
Boadicea-Hellenic Travel Ltd	789B
Cedars Travel and Tourism Agency Ltd	714BD
Doramex Ltd t/a Exploratours	918B
Elsmore and Co Ltd t/a Elsmore Travel	573B
Hong Kong Touring Club Ltd	865C
A. T. Mays Ltd	950B
McCall Travel Ltd t/a Mayfair Travel	012B
NAT Eurotours Ltd t/a NAT Flightdeck	900B
Silver Sawicki Travel Management Ltd	812D
Skiscene Holidays Ltd	841B
Transatlantic Charter Services Ltd t/a Group Economy Travel Service	061B
Travel Tickets Ltd	532B
United Marine (1939) Ltd t/a United Travel Bureau	015A
Emerald Isle Holidays Ltd	972BC

On list three is the following air travel organiser which has had its application for renewal refused because the Civil Aviation Authority is no longer satisfied that it is fit to make available accommodation for the carriage of persons on flights under the authority of a licence.

	ATOL no.
Tristar Travel Ltd t/a Tristar Holidays	666B

The Civil Aviation Authority has renewed the following air travel organisers' licences.

Licence no.	Licensee	Validity
910B	Costa Line Cruises Ltd	24 Mar 1977-30 Sept 1977
547B	(Greek Tourist Agency) Costas Stavropoulos	1 Apr 1977-31 Mar 1978
087B	British Transport Travel Club	4 Apr 1977-31 Mar 1978
105B	Broads Travel Service Ltd t/a Concord Holidays	4 Apr 1977-31 Mar 1978
317BC	German Student Travel Service Ltd	4 Apr 1977-31 Mar 1978
178B	Majorcan Apartments and Holiday Services Ltd	4 Apr 1977-31 Mar 1978

Timetable for the Companies Act 1976: correction

In the article in *Trade and Industry*, 1 April 1977, pages 17-18, the provisions in the Companies Act 1976 concerning re-appointment of auditors were incorrectly summarised. One of the effects of section 14 is that auditors will no longer be reappointed automatically, but will have to be re-appointed by resolution at every general meeting, starting *after* two months from 18 April 1977, at which the statutory accounts are laid.

In the paragraph on sections 24 to 27 of the act, it should have been made clear that the right to ask registered shareholders whether or not they are the beneficial owners of their shares is restricted to listed companies.

More time to consider VAT exclusive prices

Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has agreed that the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee should have a further month to consider the reference concerning VAT exclusive prices. The reference was made by the Director General of Fair Trading on 19 January 1977. The committee will now report to the secretary of state by 18 May 1977.

First member of Insac

Agreements have been signed by which Computer Analysts and Programmers (Holdings) Ltd (CAP) is to become the first member of the National Enterprise Board's wholely-owned subsidiary, Insac Data Systems Ltd. The NEB will take a 29.9 per cent stake in the CAP group for £549,111 together with Charterhouse Development Capital Ltd who will take a stake of 15 per cent for £291,720. The difference in share price is due to different dividend rights. It is intended that both the NEB and Charterhouse Development Capital Ltd will be represented on the board of CAP.

Insac Data Systems Ltd was set up by the NEB to market UK computing skills overseas and to help increase the UK's share of the growing international market in computer products and services. John Pearce, deputy head of the NEB's Computers and Electronics Division, said, 'The NEB is very pleased that such a successful and profitable company as CAP has joined Insac and I anticipate the announcement of a second member soon. The Insac team is evaluating ways of exploiting CAP's MicroAde software. This product could provide Insac with a significant entry to the north American market.'

MicroAde is the generic name of a set of software products, including MicroCobol, which brings mainframe computing techniques to business and other microcomputer applications. In particular and for the first time programs written in MicroCobol are truly portable from one microcomputer to another.

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Degree day service – figures for March 1977

Degree day figures for March, published by the Department of Energy, are shown right. The service is designed to help industry and commerce improve the efficiency with which space heating systems are used.

The figures are a record of the extent and length of time in a particular month that the external temperature fell below a base figure of 15.5°C (60°F). Because this affects the amount of fuel needed to provide a given level of space heating the figures can be used to check on the efficiency of heating systems. By comparing the amount of fuel used with the number of degree days in monthly periods of different years, energy managers and others can monitor the performance of heating plant and operate it more economically.

MARCH DEGREE DAYS (BASE TEMPERATURE 15.5°C)

Region	Calculated average for March 1957/76	March 1976	March 1977
Thames Valley	282	301	238
South Eastern	310	335	261
Southern	294	321	242
South Western	267	284	219
Severn Valley	292	323	243
Midland	318	343	282
West Pennines	304	328	260
North Western	319	336	271
Borders	332	348	298
North Eastern	317	343	279
East Pennines	304	334	279
East Anglia	315	339	267
West Scotland	316	337	283
East Scotland	326	343	310
North East Scotland	345	355	317
Wales	292	321	254
Northern Ireland	311	316	280

Detailed information about the system is contained in a free booklet, 'Degree Days' (no. 7 in the Fuel Efficiency series) available from the Library, Department of Energy, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ, tel. 01-211 3394. It explains the theory and practice of using the figures and contains a map showing the locations of the 17 meteorological office stations used and the regions covered.

Floatpads aid shipbuilding efficiency

The shipbuilding industry is finding a variety of applications for Floatpads, the externally pressurised compliant bearing system manufactured by Glover Engineering (Mossley) Ltd under licence from the National Engineering Laboratory.

Floatpads – available in three standard sizes with nominal load-carrying capacities of 25, 75 and 150 tonnes – are still housings faced with a layer of elastomer on the underside. By using an appropriate number of these units (the largest of which is 570mm in diameter) loads of thousands of tonnes can be supported, moved and precisely located.

Harland and Wolff Ltd, Belfast, has been supplied with seven 75-tonne capacity Floatpad/jack units for use in its new boiler shop which is ideally designed for building large boilers and other heavy fabrications. Each boiler is erected on a chassis to which Floatpad/jack units are fitted to enable the boiler to move out through the shop doors. Once outside the 169-tonne boiler is lifted off the chassis by one of the 840-tonne Goliath cranes which span the building berth, and the chassis is then dismantled and taken back to the starting point in the boiler shop. One set of Floatpad/jack units is used with several chassis.

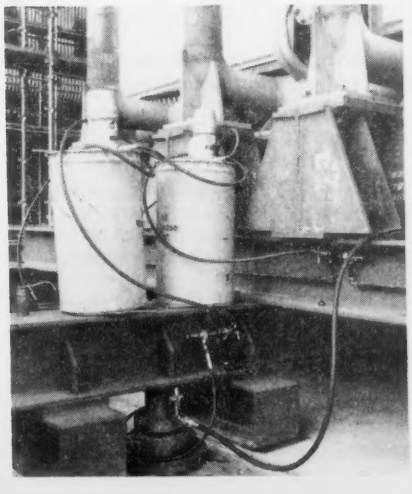
Under construction at Austin and Pickersgill's shipyard at Southwick on the river Wear near Sunderland is a new facility for building the highly successful SD 14 general purpose cargo vessels. In order to improve its already high productivity A & P decided to build its ships partly under cover.

A & P is to build on a sloping berth instead of in a dock. Water will be excluded from the berth during construction of a ship by a huge door. When completed each ship will be launched conventionally, requiring the door to be slid to one side so that the lower part of the berth will flood with river water at high tide.

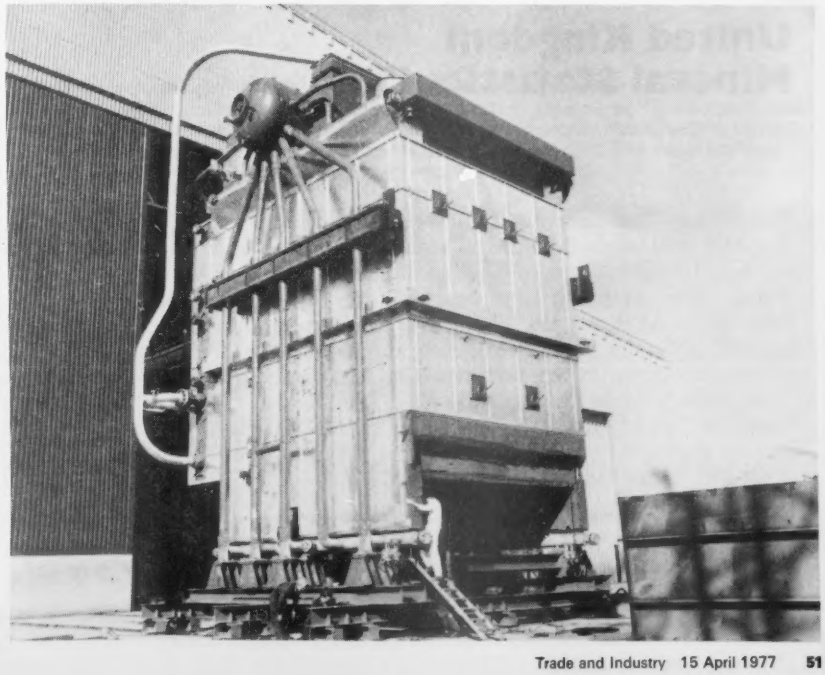
The door, measuring 36m wide, 34m high and weighing 200 tonnes, is constructed in three interconnected leaves and is carried on six 75-tonne Floatpad/jack units running on a smooth concrete track capped with 2mm stainless steel sheet.

In Brazil, the Companhia Comercio e Navegacao, Rio de Janeiro, was supplied with four 25-tonne Floatpads to be used for the movement of fabricated ship sections weighing up to 100 tonnes. They also ordered four 75-tonne Floatpad/jack units for the three-dimensional positioning and matching of ship units weighing up to 200 tonnes.

Close-up of one of the 75-tonne Floatpad/jack units used by Harland & Wolff, Belfast, for moving a 169-tonne boiler from its new boiler shop. Immediately above the Floatpad/jack unit are two grease pumps mounted in barrels. This equipment is shared between two rafts on which boilers are assembled.



Harland and Wolff's 169-tonne boiler which has been moved into the open from the new boiler shop by Floatpad/jack units.



Insurance Companies Act 1974: authorisations and revocations

The following authorisations to carry on insurance business in Great Britain were issued by the Secretary of State for Trade under section 3(1) of the Insurance Companies Act 1974 during the period 1 March to 31 March 1977:

Name of insurer, registered office or address in Great Britain	Country of incorporation if outside Great Britain	Date of authorisation	Class or classes of insurance business for which authorisation was issued
City of Westminster Assurance Society Ltd 56 Leadenhall Street London EC3A 2BJ	—	9.3.77	OLT
Federation General Insurance Company Ltd (formerly Anglo French Insurance Company Ltd) Federation House 29a Linkfield Lane Redhill Surrey	—	24.3.77	MAT, MV, PA

The following authorisations to carry on insurance business in Great Britain were revoked by the Secretary of State for Trade under section 9 of the Insurance Companies Act 1974 during the period 1 March to 31 March 1977:

Name of insurer, registered office or address in Great Britain	Country of incorporation if outside Great Britain	Date of revocation	Class or classes of insurance business for which authorisation was revoked
Midland Assurance Ltd 1 Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8BE	—	15.3.77	MAT, PA

Classes of business:

I	Industrial assurance business.
LIAB	Liability insurance business.
MAT	Marine, aviation and transport insurance business.
MV	Motor vehicle insurance business.
OLT	Ordinary long term insurance business.
PL	Pecuniary loss insurance business.
PA	Personal accident insurance business.
PROP	Property insurance business.

Marine information and advisory service

A Marine Information and Advisory Service (MIAS) has been set up in the Natural Environment Research Council's Institute of Oceanographic Sciences (IOS) to help any organisation or private individual concerned with the marine environment; the costs of this service are borne by the Departments of Industry and Energy.

The new service is designed to help government organisations, universities and industry engaged in scientific research, fisheries, offshore installation operation and maintenance (particularly the oil and gas industry), shipbuilding and operating, port operations, marine survey and consultancy, coastal protection, pollution control, marine resources, or communications. MIAS provides the service previously offered by its predecessor, the British Oceanographic Data Service, but now with access to the full range of scientific expertise of IOS and its comprehensive library facilities. Where appropriate, inquiries are referred to a specialist Waves and Currents Advisory Service which has been formed to meet the growing number of requests for advice about these important subjects. This latter service is supported and guided by the IOS marine physics group at Wormley.

The most significant development within MIAS is the design and implementation of a storage and retrieval system for marine data. This data banking element is at the Bidston Laboratory, where a Honeywell 66/20 computer is shortly to be installed to serve the whole of IOS. Wormley is directly linked to the Bidston computer and through a suitable communication

United Kingdom Mineral Statistics 1975

This review of all mineral statistics relating to the United Kingdom, is the third in a series produced annually by the Institute of Geological Sciences. It is an attempt to encompass in one source all the statistical information on production, trade and consumption of minerals and their derivatives collected by various government departments, and industrial and trade organisations. Data for England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and individual counties are featured, and the statistics – in metric units throughout – are illustrated by numerous diagrams.

'The most comprehensive statistical reference work available on the mineral industry in the UK' PLANNING

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Government publications can be bought from the Government Bookshops in London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester and Bristol, or through booksellers
See Yellow Pages for your nearest stockist of Government publications.

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system has access to the same facilities as those available at Bidston.

At present an oceanographic data bank, supported by a comprehensive suite of inventory software and customer user packages, is being designed to provide all standard requirements which can now be foreseen. The system will protect the commercial confidence of data where necessary. Ultimately, MIAS will accept responsibility for advising on what marine data is available within the UK and internationally. Its first aim is to establish a data-handling system for waves and currents to which will be added, within the present year, hydrographic station data and sea-level information. For the longer term, the Natural Environment Research Council is investigating the feasibility of developing a comparable system to cover marine geological and geophysical data.

Inquiries to Marine Information and Advisory Service, Institute of Oceanographic Sciences, Wormley, Godalming, Surrey, GU8 5UB, tel. Wormley 4141.

Coastguard rescue record

HM Coastguard was involved in a record number of 13,274 incidents in 1976. A record number of 7,684 people were rescued compared to 7,363 in 1975 but 239 people lost their lives.

Commenting on the year's work the Chief Inspector HM Coastguard, John Douglas, said, 'The work of HM Coastguard is increasing year by year and the rise in fatalities is regrettable. There has been a steep rise in the number of cliff rescues and I should like to underline the warning which HM Coastguard has already given. Following the hot, dry summer the winter has been exceptionally wet resulting in the erosion of cliffs. People walking on cliff tops and sitting underneath could be in some danger. Warning notices and fencing may be out of date and people should check carefully in these danger areas.

'I have also noted the increase in casualties to small fishing vessels. These are mostly amateurs who are making a little money by selling their catches. With the high price of fish it appears that these fishermen are taking more risks in order to catch more fish. Incidents involving recreational craft have increased by over 12 per cent and it is obvious that the fine weather during the summer encouraged more people to put to sea.

'We have been receiving encouraging support and assistance from members of the public who, when they see something suspicious, dial 999 and alert the coastguard. In fact only 2 per cent of reported incidents were sighted by members of the service and over 80 per cent of these were immediately reported to us either by members of the public ashore or by ships at sea. This trend is very encouraging and HM Coastguard hopes that it will continue.'

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

Under section 35 of the Patents Act 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
29 March 1977		
1,161,198	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Improvements in protection devices for universal joint packings
1,179,484	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Improvements in a tubular, finned fluid-circulatory radiator and method of manufacturing same
1,337,848	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault and Automobiles Peugeot	Improvements in electrolytic copper-plating solutions
1,289,932	International Standard Electric Corporation	Electrical equipment case
1,413,424	International Standard Electric Corporation	Electrical apparatus assembly
1,422,474	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd	Semi-conductor device mounting arrangement
1,452,500	Priestman Brothers Ltd	Working or load lifting machine
1,453,327	Priestman Brothers Ltd	Improvements relating to roller bearings
1,147,185	Simon-Heesen NV, formerly known as Machinefabriek Heesen NV	Improvements in or relating to granulating apparatus
1,163,411	Derek Palmer	Improvements in mining equipment
1,346,995	James William Horace Smith (Deceased)	Improvements relating to traffic bollards
1,386,757	Robert Bosch GmbH	A radial piston machine
1,397,942	Roxburgh Dinardo and Partners	Method of and apparatus for strengthening a beam
1,409,448	EMI Ltd	Improvements relating to automatic target following apparatus

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on patents form 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. Armitage
Comptroller

Patent Office publications for industry

The Patent Office offers industry a wide range of publications. These include the Official Journal (Patents), the Trade Marks Journal, British Patent Specifications, Illustrated Abridgements of Patent Specifications, Reports of Patent, Design and Trade Mark Cases, and 50-year subject matter file lists of British Patent Specifications. Details of these and other publications may be obtained by post from Sale Branch, the Patent Office, Orpington, Kent, BR5 3RD, or by personal application at the Public Sale Counter of the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, WC2.

Flush-deck carrier handed over

The flush-deck bulk carrier mv *Luminence* which has been handed over to her owners, Crescent Shipping (London and Rochester Trading Co Ltd), London, by the small shipbuilding division of Swan Hunter. The *Luminence* is the second of two sister vessels built at Clelands Shipyard, the first being mv *Kindrence,* handed over in October 1976. The vessel has been built to Lloyd's Class 100 A1 with UMS, 16 hours, Ice Class 3.

Advance factories ready for occupation

Information about advance factories available for occupation was given by **Bob Cryer**, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Industry, in answer to a parliamentary question on 4 April. He was asked by Mr A. G. F. Hall-Davis (Morecambe and Lonsdale) for a list, by development area, assisted area and special development area, of the advance factories, with the floor area of each, available for letting and the date on which each became available for occupation.

Factories in England

Mr Cryer gave the following information in respect of England:

Region and location	Floor area (sq ft)	Date completed
Special development area		
NORTHERN REGION		
Ashington	25,000	Feb 1976
Ashington	10,000	Mar 1977
Blyth	15,000	Oct 1975
Blyth	10,000	Mar 1977
Blyth	25,000	Mar 1977
Consett	15,000	Sep 1974
Consett	25,000	Feb 1976
Cramlington	25,000	Mar 1976
Cramlington	15,000	Mar 1977
Hebburn	15,000	Mar 1977
Hebburn	15,000	Mar 1977
Houghton-le-Spring	15,000	Jan 1976
Houghton-le-Spring	15,000	Jan 1976
Houghton-le-Spring	15,000	Jan 1976
Houghton-le-Spring	25,000	Mar 1977
Jarrow	15,000	Feb 1976
Longbenton	15,000	Mar 1977
Longbenton	25,000	Mar 1977
Stanley	10,000	Aug 1975
Sunderland	15,000	Apr 1976
Sunderland	15,000	Apr 1976
Team Valley	15,000	Aug 1975
Team Valley	25,000	Mar 1976
Tynemouth	15,000	Jan 1976
Workington	10,000	Sept 1974
Workington	15,000	Sept 1974
Workington	25,000	Mar 1976
FUNDED BY THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION:		
Millom	5,000	Jun 1976
Millom	5,000	Oct 1976
NORTH-WEST REGION		
Knowsley	10,000	Feb 1976
Knowsley	10,000	Jan 1976
Knowsley	15,000	Mar 1976
Knowsley (TU-4 units available)	10,000	Mar 1976
Knowsley (TU-4 units available	10,000	Mar 1976
Knowsley (TU-4 units available)	10,000	Mar 1977
Knowsley	15,000	Mar 1977
Development area		
NORTHERN REGION		
Teesside	15,000	Jan 1976
Teesside	25,000	Jun 1976
SOUTH-WEST REGION		
Penryn	10,000	Nov 1976
Penyrn	10,000	Nov 1976
Truro	10,000	Jan 1977
Truro	10,000	Aug 1974
Newquay	10,000	Dec 1974
Intermediate area		
NORTH-WEST REGION		
Wigan	10,000	Feb 1976
Nelson	10,000	May 1976
Wigan	10,000	Jan 1976
Lancaster	15,000	Oct 1976
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE REGION		
Normanton	15,000	Dec 1975
Barnsley	10,000	Mar 1976
Hull	15,000	Feb 1976
Barnsley (TU-2 units available)	5,000	Mar 1976
Bridlington (TU-2 units available)	5,000	Dec 1975
Doncaster	15,000	May 1976
Doncaster	15,000	May 1976
Doncaster (TU-1 unit available)	2,500	Jul 1974
Rotherham	15,000	Mar 1977
SOUTH-WEST REGION		
Plymouth	10,000	Sep 1975
Plymouth	10,000	Mar 1977
EAST MIDLANDS REGION		
Claycross	15,000	Aug 1976
Worksop	15,000	Mar 1977

No opencast coal working at Horsegate

Application by the National Coal Board to work coal by opencast operations at a 200-acre site at Horsegate, Tyne and Wear, has been rejected by Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Energy.

The inspector at a public inquiry ordered by Mr Benn concluded that the need to work the coal was outweighed by the environmental objections.

The Department of Energy has written to the NCB saying that Mr Benn regarded the case as a finely balanced one. He did not wish his decision to be used as a precedent in relation to any future proposals for opencast coal working in the area.

Official appointments

Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, has made the following appointments:

British Airways: Captain Jack William Jessop, Director of Flight Operations, British Airways, for a period of five years to the board with effect from 1 April 1977.

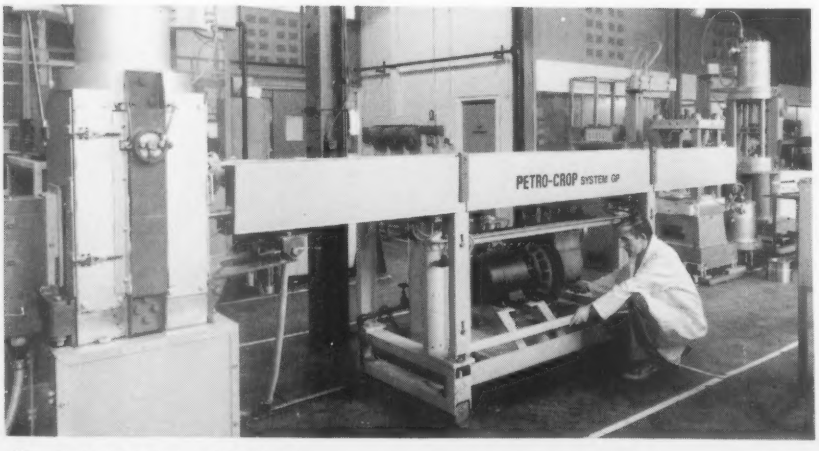
Civil Aviation Authority: Ray Colegate, Head of the Economic Department, as a full-time member of the Civil Aviation Authority for a further term, of five years, from 6 April 1977.

Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has made the following appointment:

North Eastern Gas Consumers' Council: Professor P. B. Fairest, professor and dean of law, as chairman of the council.

Quiet compressor for high-speed cropping system

A Petro-Forge high-speed cropping system. The engineer is inspecting the Hydrovane compressor which supplies power to the system. Operating at only 76 dBA at 1 m the 15 hp set is ideal for mounting directly in the system.



Do you use statistics?

The Government Statistical Service (GSS) prepares a wide range of reliable and detailed figures on the United Kingdom. It is usually worth checking to see if what you want is available from them. You can see many government statistical publications at your local public library, buy them from HMSO or refer to the comprehensive collection held at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4N 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368).

A free pamphlet, *Government Statistics – a brief guide to sources*, gives up-to-date contact points in Departments for further information. You can obtain copies from regional offices of the Department of Industry or by writing to the Central Statistical Office Press and Information Service, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ.

Metrication: the final stages

'It has taken the country as a whole a long time to come to grips with the metrication issue. The programme has already been pursued for 12 years and it will be four or five years before it can be completed. The government, by introducing the Weights and Measures etc Act 1976, showed that it was prepared to shoulder the responsibility for ensuring that the changeover is satisfactorily completed. There is everything to be gained by pushing ahead steadily at a reasonable pace with specific, published and firm deadlines. Failure to do so will simply prolong the period of confusion and extra costs for the nation and delay the substantial benefits to be derived from operating on a single system of measurement which is used throughout the rest of the world. The government is looking to all those affected, and particularly consumer organisations, trade and industry, to play their part in ensuring that the final stages of the metric changeover are as smooth as possible.'

So concludes *Metrication*, a report prepared by the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection and presented to Parliament last week. The report, the first of a series, arises from an undertaking given by the government during the course of the passage of the 1976 act, that a report would be made to parliament each year on the progress made in metrication. A forecast of further planned developments in the metrication programme is included. The government intends that the report should be a framework within which extensive consultations can take place with interested parties in order to complete the transition to the metric system as smoothly as possible.

It is emphasised in the report that it is primarily concerned with the operation of the Weights and Measures Acts 1963 and 1976 and subordinate legislation made under those acts. In other words it is basically concerned with the use of particular units of measurement for trade purposes – the area of most concern to the consumer.

Although the report concentrates on the retail trade sector – the sector most affected by the 1976 Act – it begins with a brief survey of the progress of metrication to date. For example a large part of industry is working in metric units and teaching in metric units is predominant in schools and colleges and other training establishments. The position in the main industrial sectors affected is reviewed.

Existing developments in metrication in the United Kingdom have also to be seen against the background of EEC obligations. In 1972 the government of the day accepted under the treaty of accession the existing EEC policy of adoption in the long term of the international system (SI) units as the sole system of units of measurement to be used throughout the community. All that remains to be finally settled is the timetable for the phasing out of non-SI units (including imperial units) throughout the community. The current units of measurement directive begins this phasing out process by setting certain deadlines. The details of the way in which imperial units are affected are shown in table 1.

In its coverage of retailing and the future programme for this sector, the report goes into some detail into the effects of metrication on the main ways in which goods are sold: prescribed quantities, non-prescribed quantities, catchweight and weighed and measured out at the time of purchase.

Table 1. EEC units of measurement directives – effect on imperial units

Imperial units to be phased out by 31 December 1977	
Length	chain
	furlong
	nautical mile (UK)
Area	rood
Volume	cubic yard
	bushel
Mass	dram
	cental
Pressure	inch of water
Force	ton force
Illuminance	foot candle
Speed	knot (UK)
Imperial units to be phased out by 31 December 1979	
Length	hand
	yard
Area	square inch
	square yard
	square mile
Volume	cubic inch
	cubic foot
	cran
Mass	grain
	stone
	quarter
	hundredweight
	ton
Force	pound force
Energy	British thermal unit
	foot pound force
	therm
Power	horsepower
Temperature	degree Fahrenheit
Imperial units for which no deadlines have yet been set but which must be reviewed before 31 December 1979	
Length	inch
	foot
	fathom
	mile
Area	square foot
	acre
Volume	fluid ounce
	gill
	pint
	quart
	gallon
Mass	ounce (avoirdupois)
	troy ounce
	pound

Table 2. **Prescribed quantity goods for which metrication orders have been made 'Manufacturing' cut-off dates bear on manufacturers and importers; 'final' cut-off dates apply to traders further down the distribution chain**

SI no.	Date made	Effective date	Cut-off dates: Manufacturing	Cut-off dates: Final	Product	Metric prescribed quantities
1973/1967	23.11.73	1.7.74	30.6.78	no firm proposal	Pasta products	125g, 250g, 375g, 500g or a multiple of 500g
1973/1968	23.11.73	1.1.75	30.6.78	no firm proposal	Salt	125g, 250g, 500g, 750g, 1kg, 1.5kg or a multiple of 1kg up to and including 10kg, 12.5kg, 25kg or 50kg
1974/1166	10.7.74	1.10.75	unnecessary	21.4.78	Sugar	125g, 250g, 500g, 750g, 1kg, 1.5kg, 2kg, 2.5kg, 3kg, 4kg or 5kg
1975/1177	16.7.75	1 1.11.75 2 1.8.77	1 30.6.78 2 31.10.78	1 no firm proposal 2 31.7.79	1 Cereal breakfast foods in flake form 2 Oat flour and oat products	125g, 250g, 375g, 500g, 750g, 1kg, 1.5kg or a multiple of 1kg
1975/1178	16.7.75	1.7.77	unnecessary	30.6.78	Flour and flour products	125g, 250g, 500g, or a multiple of 500g; 375g, and 750g for cornflour only
1975/1179	16.7.75	1.4.76	30.6.78	no firm proposal	Dried vegetables	125g, 250g, 375g, 500g, 1kg or a multiple of 1kg
1976/111	27.1.76	1.1.78	unnecessary	21.4.78	Biscuits and shortbread⌀	100g, 125g, 150g, 175g*, 200g, 250g, 300g and multiples of 100g * till 1.1.81 only
1976/430	16.3.76	1.1.77	1 14.7.79 2 29.9.79	1 25.8.79 2 no firm proposal	1 Butter and margarine 2 Other edible fats	50g, 125g, 250g, 500g, multiples of 500g to 4kg, then of 1kg to 10kg
1976/431	16.3.76	1.1.77	30.6.78	no firm proposal	Dried fruit	125g, 250g, 375g, 500g, 1kg and multiples of 1kg up to 10kg
1976/1120	19.7.76	1.1.77	no firm proposal	no firm proposal	Wine in the carafe	25cl, 50cl, 75cl, 1 litre
1976/1294	9.8.76	1.4.78	31.12.79	no firm proposal	Tea	50g, 125g, 250g, 500g, 750g, 1kg, 1.5kg, 2kg, 2.5kg, 3kg, 4kg or 5kg
1976/1297	9.8.76	1.1.78	unnecessary	1.5.78	Bread	400g or a multiple of 400g

⌀ Not previously required to be made-up in prescribed quantities.

Under the Weights and Measures Act 1963 certain goods including a great many common food items may be sold, when prepacked, only in certain prescribed quantities. These restrictions are imposed in order to help the consumer make effective judgements of value for money. When the 1963 act was passed the prescribed quantities were specified in terms of imperial units. Since 1973 a number of orders have been made under the 1963 act which introduced metric prescribed quantities as alternatives to the imperial range (table 2). The government intends to proceed from there to the complete phasing out of imperial ranges, in most cases via an intermediate stage that bears on manufacturers (or packers) and importers but not to traders further down the distribution chain. The dates for what may be called 'manufacturing' and 'final' cut-offs will vary for different products.

On a general point of consumer protection philosophy, the government considers that metrication and the forthcoming changeover from minimum to average weight declaration will enable a significant extension of prescribed quantity legislation – the most important consumer protection policy in the weights and measures field. A draft EEC directive is currently under consideration which will help to pave the way. Industry and consumers will, of course, be fully consulted about any specific moves in this direction.

Many goods which are prepacked in predetermined quantities are not subject to prescribed quantities legislation and may therefore be sold in any quantity. The only change required by law is in the units used in the declaration of quantity. The Weights and Measures (Marking of Goods and Abbreviation of Units) Regulations 1975 require that from 1 January 1978 most prepacked goods will have to be marked in both metric and imperial terms. In practice a great many common household items have already been dual marked for several years. A number of manufacturers have already voluntarily decided to adopt round metric sizes for some of their goods. The government hopes that other manufacturers will follow suit wherever practicable. The adoption of round metric sizes will make it easier for the consumer to make value-for-money comparisons.

Part of retailing is largely concerned with weighed and measured-out goods, such as cheese or fresh meat which are customarily weighed out in front of the customer. The same goods are also frequently sold prepacked as catchweight items which are not made up in predetermined quantities. For practical reasons it is not generally possible to require dual marking for these goods. During the passage of the Weights and Measures Act 1976 the government gave an undertaking that in the three main weighed-out sectors, that it is to say meat, fish and fruit and vegetables, no order would be made which would have the effect of prohibiting imperial sales of these goods before 1 January 1980. In order to provide the necessary certainty, concentrated consultations will take place during the coming weeks with a view to fixing either one or a series of cut-off dates for these three main sectors and to introducing the necessary legislation as soon as possible. The actual cut-off date or dates should come into effect during the period 1980 to 1981.

The report emphasises the need for adequate consumer safeguards during the changeover period and indeed the 1976 act specifically provides for this. On prices, the government recognises that there is a genuine consumer fear that metrication might be made the excuse for unjustified price increases. In point of fact the evidence on this has so far been extremely encouraging. A special reference has already been made to the Price Commission to monitor price changes as products go metric. Information received so far demonstrates both that the changeover is being monitored with vigilance and that metrication is not leading to higher prices. The report considers whether there is a role for unit pricing in protecting the consumer during the changeover. It examines also the role of dual quantity marking as an aid to consumer protection.

In the consumer information area, the 1976 act provides powers for the government to require the display of metric information and the Metrication Board is advising the government on consumer needs for aids and charts. The report looks at the work of the board whose primary responsibility is to see that shoppers and the general public are informed, educated and advised about the metric changes affecting them.

Inquiries: MQS Division, Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, Room 436, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN, tel. 01-211 3830.

No increase in food prices due to metrication

Metrication has not led to increases in the retail prices of sugar, biscuits, dried vegetables and salt. This finding is contained in a report which has been issued by the Price Commission.

The commission was asked last July by the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection to keep under continuous review the effect of metrication on retail prices. This is the first report under the reference to be submitted to the secretary of state and covers the study of the effect of metrication on the prices of 12 separate brand-named packs of biscuits, sugar, dried vegetables and salt.

In monitoring and analysing prices allowance was made for changes to pack size. Of the 12 examples studied there were in six cases reductions in recommended or most usual retail prices. In two cases no change in price was observed. In the remaining four cases price increases had been pre-notified to the price commission which were implemented by the manufacturers to coincide with the introduction of metric packs.

Although this may well have been a convenient time for the manufacturers to introduce a price change, the commission hopes that it is a practice which will be avoided wherever possible, so that consumers will not regard metrication with unjustifiable suspicion.

The commission thinks that ideally manufacturers' selling and recommended retail prices should not be increased for a period of two months or so during which metrication takes place. The commission suggests that a code of practice along these lines might usefully be negotiated with trade associations involved in future proposals for metrication. It is recognised that for technical reasons the changeover to metric packs for certain products may have to be spread over a protracted period and therefore it may not always be reasonable to ask manufacturers to freeze prices during the entire period. It is hoped, however, that exceptions of this kind would be infrequent.

'Metrication and Retail Prices – The First Report: Granulated Sugar, Biscuits, Dried Vegetables and Salt'. Price Commission Report no. 24 – available on request from the commission.

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Government sales

Ministry of Defence

Sales by auction

21 April 1977—Furniture

Location
Garrison Theatre, Tidworth, Hants

Auctioneers
Austin and Wyatt (Dept L), 1 The Precinct, London Road, Waterlooville, Hants (tel. 4994 07014)

A small sale of approximately 500 lots of household furniture and effects which will be sold as single items or in small quantities for the benefit of personal buyers.

26, 27 and 28 April 1977—Vehicles, earthmoving and lifting equipment

Location
Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot RAOC, Ruddington, Notts

Auctioneers
Walker Walton and Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham NG1 2GL (tel. 0602 54272)
600 commercial vehicles including heavy duty trucks and tractors by AEC, Leyland and Scammell, Alvis airfield crash tenders, 110 trailers, refuellers, fire tenders. Bedford RL and TK trucks and tractor units, forklift trucks, mobile cranes, loading shovels. 500 saloons, limousines, estate cars, minibuses and light vans (including 300 Morris Mini and Minor 1000 saloons and travellers), coaches, 290 Land-Rovers and various plant spares. The majority will be offered as single lots.

Catalogues which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc, are available from the auctioneers from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 20p, postage and packing 10p extra (postal orders only).

Industrial Property
Plant and Machinery

VALUATIONS

SALES

UK & OVERSEAS

Henry Butcher & Co

London 01-405 8411

Leeds 0532 457356

ENCIRCLE TI 468 ON PAGE 91 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

If you run a sports ground be sure to visit

THE INSTITUTE OF GROUNDSMANSHIP
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at
Motspur Park
(By kind permission)
on September 6·7·8

- ★ Over 200 trade stands
- ★ Practical demonstrations
- ★ Educational exhibits
- ★ Latest developments in turf culture
- ★ Top groundsmen and trade advisers in attendance

Open from 10.00 a.m. daily. Easily accessible by British Rail from Waterloo to Motspur Park; by road, turn off A3 at New Malden spur.

Further information available from:

THE INSTITUTE OF GROUNDSMANSHIP
108a Chessington Road, West Ewell, Surrey
Telephone 01-393 8027

ENCIRCLE TI 470 ON PAGE 91 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

New products

Plush fabric knitting machine

Freepost reader service

For further information on items in this section, circle the corresponding number on the reader services page near the end of the magazine.

Accurate needle control is a feature of a circular knitting machine which has been introduced by Camber International (England) Ltd for the production of fine gauge plain plush fabric. The Camber Velnit Plus completes a trio, the other machines of which are the Velnit and the Velnit Striper. The three machines offer customers the complete spectrum of single jersey loop fabrics.

The Velnit Plus has been designed primarily to introduce finer gauge plain plush to the market and is available from 28 gauge down to 18 gauge. It incorporates an increased number of feeds, which make it desirable for feeder striping. In addition to closed track camming, the Velnit Plus has a stitch cam control system for more accurate loop length formation. The machine can knit fine gauge fabrics either as a loop formed cloth or as plain jersey and is available in diameters of 610mm (24 in) to 760mm (30 in) and with 48 to 60 feeds.

The Velnit is equipped with pattern wheels which control the sinkers to enable the knitter to make either high quality terry or cropped velour, sculptured effects, two height fabrics, stretch terrycloth and corduroy both plain and patterned.

Further information: circle 253

Tubing for ducting

Spirally wound, pressure-tight galvanised steel tubing is now available, custom-made in any transportable length or in standard 10 ft lengths, and with diameters ranging from 3 in to 48 in, as a fast delivery service from Weathermaker Equipment Ltd.

Weathermaker markets this tubing principally as ducting for high- or low-velocity air conditioning, ventilation systems, warm air distribution and perimeter room heating. The tubing is equally suitable for use as: drainage and irrigation channels; shuttering to form voids in concrete; cable sleeves in prestressed concrete; electrical conduit and cable protection; and a weatherproof jacket for outdoor, thermally insulated pipelines.

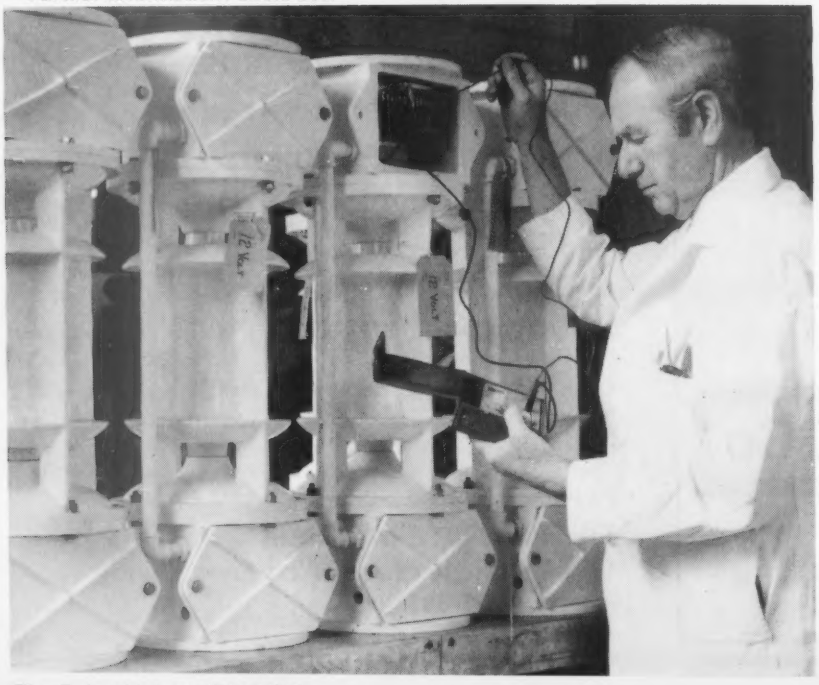
This low-cost tubing features an attractive, external Lockseam four-ply spiral joint, which ensures uniform roundness and considerable strength and rigidity, thus permitting the use of a lighter gauge of material than would otherwise be possible. Light-weight construction facilitates handling and allows fewer joints and supports, with a subsequent saving in site labour and materials. Three standard wall thicknesses are available – 20, 22 and 24 gauge.

Further information: circle 255

Fog signals for North Sea

Checking new low consumption AGA Navigation Aids fog signals for the North Sea oil industry. The equipment in this batch is mainly for battery operation on Chevron, Amoco or Waage platforms or rigs. These half-mile range emergency standby units meet the new Department of Trade North Sea regulations. They will be used with the new AGA 15 mile range lights from the company's nav aid light and sound system for oil rigs and platforms.

Further information: circle 252.



Digital display for machine tools

Positioning the workpiece on a machine tool – to an accuracy of one hundreth of a millimetre – is a skilled task, made easier by the introduction of this new digital electronic display called 'Digidial', developed by a British company in association with the National Research and Development Corporation. Digidial – which can be fitted to existing machines in less than one hour – replaces the traditional dial for measuring the distance the workpiece is moved by 'reading' the distance and displaying this on a five-digit light emitting diode (LED) display mounted on the handwheel position. This removes the need for counting full turns on the handwheel and reading the graduations to get the traversed distance.

Further information: circle 254

Quieter loading shovel

Lower noise levels is a feature of a new loader added to the range of highly manoeuvrable articulated wheeled loading

shovels manufactured and marketed by Bray Construction Machinery Ltd. It has four-wheel drive, a payload of 4,000 lb SAE (1,814kg) on full turn, and incorporates special features to meet anticipated stringent environmental requirements.

Noise levels at normal operating are down to 85Dba within the cab, and 83Dba external at 7m. This is achieved with absorption cladding within the new ergonomically designed walk through roll over protection safety cab, and similar cladding to the interior of the engine and transmission casing, coupled with blanking off the traditional exit for the fan noise which is redirected upwards through the top of the engine casing away from earshot.

The cab has a fully adjustable suspension seat with all controls positioned for drive convenience and instruments fully displayed. Transmission is soft shift through a British twin disc torque converter/power-shift gearbox giving four forward and four reverse speeds and thence through heavy duty axles with spiral bevel pinion and inboard epicyclic reduction.

Further information: circle 256

Plastic pipe clips

Three sizes of 'Super Clip', one-piece plastic pipe clips, have now been added to the range of industrial fastening equipment offered by Tucker Fasteners Ltd of Birmingham.

Marketed by the company's Construction Industry Sales Division, the 15mm, 22mm and 28mm diameter capacity clips are manufactured in oxidation resistant ICI 'Propathene' and are suitable for both hot and cold water supplies.

Incorporating integral wall plugs, 'Super Clips' eliminate the necessity of separate plugging operations for all normal masonry applications. By simply snapping off the plug when it is not required, rapid fixings can be made to wood, hardboard, chipboard or associated base materials – enabling each size to be secured by a 1½in (38mm) long countersunk screw.

Selected by the Design Centre, 'Super Clips' feature notched bases to ensure accurate alignment on pipework centrelines and their hollow moulded design eliminates rocking.

For use with hot water supplies is an easily installed supplementary retaining strap, which provides additional facing strength.

Further information: circle 257

Battery charger with pulse controlled charging

Morrison Electrical Engineering Ltd of Southampton has designed a new traction battery charger with a pulse control unit which ensures that batteries receive the precise charge required, thus eliminating over or under charging.

Further information: circle 258

Thread and worm grinder

The new 4700 Matrix thread and worm grinder has shown 40 per cent productivity increases, compared with conventional machines, and during 18-month production trials the minimum improvement has been 25 per cent.

The 4700, designed and built by Matrix Machine Tools Ltd, of Coventry, replaces four different models in the 47 series.

Conventional practice has always been to index the workhead to allow grinding of multi-start threads and worms. On the 4700, this is completely eliminated. Instead, an independent drive rotates the leadscrew nut accurately the required number of turns or parts of a turn. Thus the worktable is axially displaced relative to the grinding wheel by an amount appropriate to the pitch.

Further information: circle 259

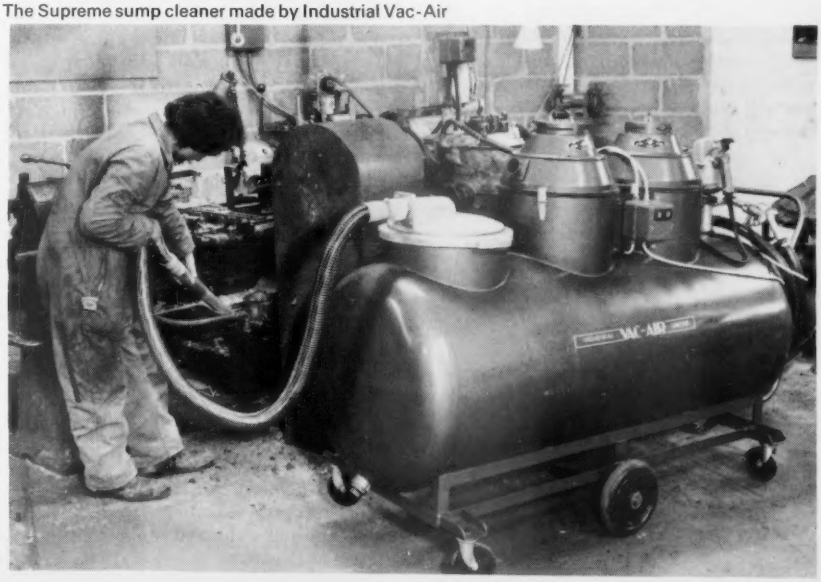
Setting up the 4700 Matrix thread and worm grinder

Sump cleaner

With one operator a 50 gallon settling tank can be cleaned, filtered and back in production again in only 10 minutes using the 'Supreme' sump cleaner made by Industrial Vac-Air of Leighton Buzzard. Designed for the filtration of sumps, cutting oils, lubricants and coolants, the general model has a 50 gallon capacity tank, but models of any size and up to 500 gallon capacity are available.

Further information: circle 260

The Supreme sump cleaner made by Industrial Vac-Air



Technology news

Smaller battery for electric vehicles through regenerative braking

The economic viability of battery electric vehicles of all types from buses to fork-lift trucks depends to a considerable extent on the size, weight and cost of the battery necessary to achieve the required range and on reducing maintenance requirements to a minimum. Any reduction in battery weight will not only correspondingly reduce its cost, which is a significant fraction of the total cost of the vehicle, but will also enable the vehicle to be more lightly built and materially reduce its energy consumption per kilometre.

One approach, known as regenerative braking, is to use the traction motor as a dynamo to feed some of the energy normally wasted in braking back into the battery. This will not only reduce the size of battery necessary, but will also eliminate most of the wear on the normal brakes, since they will need to be used only for emergencies and for parking, and cut down maintenance.

Up to the present time, regenerative braking systems have required a considerable number of additional components in the control circuit and hence have been costly, have necessitated critical adjustments to provide the requisite safety margin against miscommutation (which would effectively short-circuit the battery and blow the traction fuses) and have not been capable of operation low road speeds.

Now, as a result of a programme of development jointly funded by the Department of Industry and Cableform Ltd, a new system of regenerative braking has been introduced. This system is simple, can be produced at low cost, and will provide regenerative braking almost to a standstill and requires no critical adjustments.

For many years, the Pulsomatic Mk 10 controller manufactured by Cableform Ltd has been fitted to battery electric vehicles both in the UK and abroad. This uses a combination of variable pulse repetition frequency and variable pulse width to give minimum ripple over the whole speed range. The new system uses the same driving circuit to provide smooth and effective braking and hence requires only a very small number of additional components. It can be applied fairly cheaply to any battery electric vehicle using a thyristor controller. Patent action is pending.

Further information: circle 261

How tribology can save maintenance costs

A recent case dealt with by the National Centre of Tribology at Risley shows how the study of friction, lubrication and wear can lead to a significant reduction in maintenance costs.

CPC (UK) Ltd of Trafford Park makes food and other consumer products using corn as the main constituent; Mazola cooking oil, Knorr soups, Brown and Polson cornflour, and Gerber baby foods are examples of its products.

The maize corn is wet milled and separated into its constituent parts – fibre, germ, gluten and starch – by means of cyclone and centrifugal separators. Fibre and gluten are sold to animal food suppliers, germ is 'expelled' under pressure to obtain corn oil which is then refined, and starch is marketed directly for food and industrial purposes, or converted to glucose.

The first of several problems that NCT was called in to investigate concerned the short life of bearings in a large Reineveld centrifuge used for separating water from the starch slurry. The overhung bowl was carried on two bearings, the outboard one being separated from the back face of the bowl by an arrangement of three 9 in diameter Vee ring seals. The life of the outboard bearing was normally only a few months, and on examination the adjacent seal was always found to be cracked and hardened whilst the middle seal had usually disappeared.

Apart from the excessive maintenance and component costs and the significant loss of production due to these failures there was the possibility of contaminating the product.

Inspection of failed bearings and seals, supported by thermal analysis of the system, indicated that the middle seal – after initial assembly greasing – was thereafter running dry, and in this condition was generating sufficient heat to cause very high local temperatures and rapid disintegration. Moreover this excessive heat generation at the middle seal before its failure was raising the temperature at the inner seal adjacent to the bearing, reducing its life in turn. The result was that the grease fed to the bearing cavity was short circuited through the damaged seals being the path of least resistance and ultimately the bearing became starved of grease and overheated.

Accordingly a redesigned seal arrangement was proposed using only one Vee-seal at the bearing interface where lubrication was adequate, the middle seal was deleted and the inner static seal was replaced by a trapped rubber disc. As an added precaution the Vee-seal was specified to be in high temperature fluorocarbon rubber for improved heat resistance though this was probably not vital.

Calculations in support of the new design indicated that both bearing and seal should give a life of at least 10 years with the normal (weekly) grease-gun maintenance.

Inquiries to the National Centre of Tribology, UKAEA, Risley, Warrington WA3 6AT, tel. Warrington 31244, ext. 3747/3557.

Waste management reports – tarry, distillation and solvent wastes

Two new technical memoranda dealing with specific types of waste have been published by the Department of the Environment. The memoranda, nos. 13* and 14,† incorporate a code of practice and form part of the series of waste management papers which the department is publishing.

Paper no. 13 deals with the arisings, treatment and disposal of residues originating from carbonisation of coal associated by-product recovery operations, the production of primary and industrial organic chemicals (except halogenated hydrocarbons) and their subsequent processing to end products for industrial and consumer applications.

The handling of solvent wastes arising from a variety of industrial uses including various wastes from the paint and printing ink manufacturing industries are explained in paper no. 14.

* Waste Management Paper No. 13, 'Tarry and distillation wastes and other chemical based residues'. HM Stationery Office, £1.10 net.

† Waste Management Paper No. 14, 'Solvent wastes (excluding halogenated hydrocarbons)' HM Stationery Office, 90p net.

Freepost reader service

For further information on items in these sections, circle the corresponding number on the reader services page near the end of the magazine.

More money for larger-scale models in wave energy research

The Department of Energy is to increase its spending on wave energy research and development from £1.01 million to £2.5 million. This was announced on 5 April by Alex Eadie, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy.

The new budget will allow larger-scale model work to be carried out on the devices currently being investigated under the programme, and will allow for more work on problems common to all the devices. This will provide a better base on which to make a judgement in autumn next year, on the advisability of proceeding to the second stage of the programme.

Mr Eadie, answering a parliamentary question by James Dempsey, who asked whether the department had plans to increase the national expenditure on research into methods of harnessing the energy in sea waves, said in a written reply:

'On 29 April 1976 I announced a two-year study to assess the feasibility of extracting energy from waves around Britain's coast. This work is being carried out under the guidance of an Interdepartmental Wave Energy Steering Committee (WESC). The progress so far has been very encouraging and the committee has, therefore, undertaken a complete review of the programme to see whether increased expenditure would be justified. It has now recommended that the programme should be increased from £1.01 million in January 1976 prices to £2.5 million in January 1977 prices. My right hon friend's Advisory Council on Research and Development (ACORD) has endorsed the recommendation and we have accepted it.

'The revised programme will take the development further than was originally planned – including larger-scale model work and more generic work – and will provide a better base for judgement on the next phase of the development in the autumn of 1978.'

The revised programme provides for a new, wide tank to be built at Edinburgh University to simulate mixed sea conditions, for the examination of strings of wave power devices, and for one of the devices to be tested at a scale of one-fiftieth in inland water and at one-tenth scale in Loch Ness this summer. It will also enable the collection of additional data on the directional characteristics of waves by using more data buoys, and possibly aircraft using radar altimeters. At the same time there will be more analysis of what happens to an energy-absorbing structure when it is subjected to waves and more work on converting wave energy into a suitable form for transmitting to shore. Engineering consultants will also be asked to advise on the design and handling of large offshore structures.

This current stage of the government's wave energy programme will now run until October 1978, instead of the original date of April 1978.

Four devices, each based on a different mode of wave-to-mechanical energy transfer, are being studied with a supporting programme which examines problems common to all the devices, eg collection and analysis of wave data, wave loading and the effect on structures, anchoring and mooring problems and power generation and transmission.

At Edinburgh University, work on the Salter Duck, a type of oscillating vane originally developed by S. H. Salter, has concentrated on developing experimental and theoretical understanding of the behaviour of the ducks, by testing models at 1/150 scale in wave tanks. Trials of numbers of ducks connected together to form strings are due to start this year in a new tank fitted with wave-makers capable of modelling three-dimensional waves similar to a real sea. Information will be obtained on forces induced in various designs of backbone on which the ducks move.

At Lanchester Polytechnic, Coventry, Sea Energy Associates Ltd (SEA) has concentrated on building models of Salter duck strings at a larger scale and testing them in real conditions: trials have been carried out on a 1/50 scale string at Draycote Water near Rugby. Information was obtained on wave conditions, stresses in the backbone, and power output, and estimates of efficiency made. Preparations are now under way for trials of a 1/10 scale duck string 50m long to take place in Loch Ness during the summer.

The Cockerell contouring rafts, a series of wave contouring rafts, with hydraulic motors/pumps between each raft, convert the energy of raft motion into high pressure in a fluid. The device was developed by Sir Christopher Cockerell who, with Gifford and Partners and staff from British Hovercraft Corporation, formed a company, Wavepower Ltd, which is developing the rafts. Trials of 1/50 scale raft strings are being conducted by British Hovercraft Corporation on behalf of Wavepower Ltd in test tanks on the Isle of Wight to enable experimental and theoretical understanding to be developed. The team is now proposing that trials at 1/10 scale be carried out in the Solent during autumn 1977.

In investigating floating breakwaters in Japan, Masuda, the inventor, found that wave height could be significantly attenuated if the breakwater was in the form of an inverted box and the wave motion inside the box was made to work on air by forcing it in and out of orifices in the top of the box. Work on a device based on this system, previously called the air pressure ring buoy, is under way at the National Engineering Laboratory (NEL), East Kilbride. A wave tank has been commissioned and tests carried out on 1/100 scale models. Further work is expected to be carried out in the larger wave tank at Edinburgh this year. A separate study is being conducted at NEL into the design characteristics of an air turbine for use with the oscillating water column.

The fourth scheme, the Russell rectifier, proposed by the Hydraulic Research Station (HRS), Wallingford, is a wave rectifier in which a structure composed of a series of high level and low level reservoirs is exposed to waves. The reservoirs are separated from the sea by a set of vertical non-return flaps so that waves drive sea water into the high level reservoirs and extract it from the low level ones. A model at 1/40 scale of this device is under test at HRS and a larger scale model may be built during the year. The National Engineering Laboratory is also investigating low head turbines for use with the device.

Computerised mechanical drawing

The Department of Industry's Mechanical Engineering and Machine Tools Requirements Board is sponsoring a one-year project to evaluate a computer-based draughting system in a working mechanical engineering design office. The department's Computer Aided Design Centre, Cambridge and the Ford Motor Co Ltd are jointly undertaking the project.

Computervision Inc, made the draughting system. It is being installed in the chassis engineering office at Ford's Research and Engineering Centre, Laindon, Basildon, Essex, and will remain there for a year. During that time effects of integrating the system into the design office to handle a wide range of drawings will be studied.

Detailed assessment of performance including economics, suitability for various types of drawings, advantages and shortcomings and effects on staff and organisation will be made public in a report to be produced at the end of the project.

Further information may be obtained from: Head of Mechanical Engineering, Computer Aided Design Centre, Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 0HB, tel. (0223) 63125.

Computer system for London's underground

GEC-General Signal Ltd has now completed for the London Transport Executive a computer system for the Northern and Victoria lines.

When fully operational, the system will provide for an improved service to passengers by regulating the movement of trains automatically through the signalling system. The computer will be programmed to detect gaps in the service compared with timetable, and to regulate the movement of trains automatically to reduce these gaps.

NPL takes over BCS management

Since the Department of Industry took over responsibility for the British Calibration Service from the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection on 1 November 1976, BCS has been brought under the management of the Department of Industry's National Physical Laboratory, Teddington.

A. E. Bailey, superintendent, Division of Electrical Science at the Laboratory, has been appointed BCS superintendent in addition to his present duties. This move is designed to strengthen links between NPL's measurement standards work and industry through BCS.

Members of advisory council

The following have been appointed members of the advisory council on calibration and measurement: D. H. Mallinson, director, Department of Industry's National Engineering Laboratory; East Kilbride, Glasgow; Dr E. N. Eden, head of metrology, quality assurance and standards division, Department of Prices and Consumer Protection; D. G. Spickernell director (technical), British Standards Institution.

Dr P. Dean, head of the Department of Industry's research and development contractors division and Mr Bailey replace Dr E. N. Eden and J. D. Platt, former director of BCS, as assessors to the council.

The advisory council on calibration and measurement, under its chairman, R. H. C. Foxwell, advises the Secretary of State for Industry on the operation of the British Calibration Service and other matters.

National service

The BCS is a national service which the government set up in 1966 to provide authenticated calibration of scientific instruments and other measuring devices. BCS headquarters will, for the time being, continue to be in Chapter Street, London, SW1.

World's largest telephone cable

In a £9 million Post Office project giving Britain the world's largest telephone cable, engineers had to dam a river, tunnel under railways and motorways, and even hire an aircraft to locate old mine workings. Work on the cable's southern section is now under way in London.

A high degree of engineering skill was called for in preparing the route for the new cable, which runs 383km to link London, Reading, Birmingham and Manchester.

Capable of carrying nearly 100,000 phone calls at once, the cable will form the new backbone for Britain's £10,000 million telecommunications network.

In laying the duct for the cable, construction workers damned the River Brent at Hanwell to enable a trench to be dug across the river bed, opened a disused gas main at Uxbridge to take the cable under a busy roundabout without disrupting traffic, drove a tunnel under the River Wye at High Wycombe, through gravel which continually seeped water, and hired a plane to check moorland near Buxton for unmapped mineshafts in the cable's path.

UK economic minerals: sandstone report

Sandstone is the subject of the seventeenth in a series of reports on economic minerals of the United Kingdom compiled by the mineral resources division of the Institute of Geological Sciences and published by the Department of Industry.

The report has been compiled from information assembled by the inter-departmental mineral resources consultative committee with assistance from industry.

The committee consists of representatives of government departments and specialist advisers. It was set up in 1967 to keep present and future mineral requirements under review and identify problems associated with availability, exploitation and use of mineral resources, both inland and offshore, having regard to competing land use demands and other relevant factors.

'Sandstone: Mineral Resources Consultative Committee' is available from HMSO, price £1.50.

Injecting conditioning agents keeps the joints gas-tight

A British Gas site inspector adjusts the controls on a gas conditioning plant to inject a fog of glycol into the system to keep joints gas-tight. When gas was first made from oil feedstocks, it did not naturally contain the moisture which, in coal gas, had helped to keep the packing and gasket materials in pipe joints damp, swollen and effective. Since then various techniques for injecting conditioning agents into the dry gas have been developed.

Finance for technology

The National Research Development Corporation provides financial and other support for technological developments of potential commercial importance. NRDC promotes the adoption by industry of new products and processes invented in government laboratories, universities and elsewhere. NRDC is participating in joint ventures with industry on an increasing scale. By supporting projects NRDC makes it possible for individual firms or groups of companies to undertake and accelerate the development and production of new products and processes of national importance. The corporation welcomes submissions in confidence from firms who have promising new projects to launch in any branch of industry or commerce. The conditions for its considering proposals of this kind are set out in a leaflet which may be obtained on application, either by writing to the National Research Development Corporation, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SL, or by telephoning 01-828 3400.

Publications

Library for exporters

This is the first in an occasional series of articles on the services provided by the Department of Industry's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library.

The Statistics and Market Intelligence Library (or 'SMIL' as it is usually known) is a public reference library operated as part of the Department of Industry library service. It is situated in London, between Ludgate Circus and St Paul's, at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368-369, telex 886143.) The library is primarily provided as a source of published information on overseas markets, particularly statistics.

An important service for exporters is the provision by SMIL of the latest published statistics of imports and exports from every country which issues them. A set of current trade statistics for the world is on open shelves in the reading room at Ludgate Hill, and an index is available showing the dates of the latest issues received in the library.

In addition to statistics of trade, there is a wide range of other statistics: general and international series, statistics of population, production, distribution, prices, employment, transport, finance, energy, and many other subjects for most countries that issue them.

On the reading room shelves will also be found a large collection of international and foreign trade and telephone directories, as well as many specialised trade directories from the more developed countries.

Many countries issue development plans and these often provide the earliest indication of a possible export market, especially for construction work and capital goods. The library has an extensive collection of development plans from all over the world. Newly published plans are advertised through the Export Intelligence Service of the Department of Trade, and are made available through the library. Copies are usually available on loan.

Since 1 January 1974, the library has been designated the Library of the Government Statistical Service, and as such has an extensive collection of published current official statistics of the United Kingdom. In this capacity the library acts as an inquiry point and gives advice to readers with statistical inquiries wishing to make contact with UK government departments. However, the library does not exist to provide UK directories.

The library operates through the public reading room where visitors can carry out their own research. The library staff advise on sources but cannot undertake research on readers' behalf. Dictionaries are available to assist the user of foreign language material. New titles are being added to the library all the time, and in future it is hoped that SMIL can make the most interesting of these known to a wider public through occasional articles in this column.

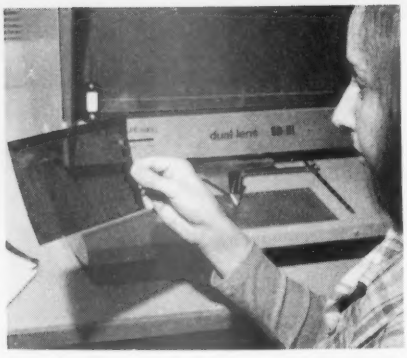
Microfiche

One of the most recent developments on the business information scene is the provision of statistics and other data in the form of microfiche. A microfiche is a post-card size piece of film containing the reduced image of between 60 and 208 pages, depending on the reduction applied. This is clearly a cheaper method of producing most statistics than printing, bearing in mind the increasing cost of printed volumes and the cost of transporting them from abroad. So far the development of this aspect of the SMIL service has been small but is clearly indicative of a likely future pattern.

Of the statistical series so far available at SMIL on microfiche, the most used has been the *OECD Trade Statistics* published by Hachette Microeditions. These statistics appear in a different format to the familiar printed volumes of the *OECD Trade by Commodities – Series C* and, at the moment, are an alternative rather than a replacement of the original version. Similarly the fiche do not cover any of the information contained in *Series A – Statistics of Foreign Trade* and *Series B – Trade by Commodities Market Summaries.*

The OECD fiche are published on a quarterly basis, and the data is grouped by country. Consequently there are separate series of fiche covering the imports (coded yellow) and exports (coded red) of each

The public reading room at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library.



OECD trade statistics on microfiche in use at the statistics and market intelligence library.

country. The countries which are represented in the series are Australia, Austria, Belgium/Luxembourg, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Each fiche shows a commodity by country breakdown of trade by detailed SITC. The figures are given in terms of US dollars and when available weight is expressed in metric units. The microedition has some advantages over *Series C* in that more detail is available as the classification is expanded to five digits of SITC in many more instances than in *Series C*, and the information is far more up to date.

The fiche also provide a possible alternative to the national statistics of the countries in question, particularly as they are in English, and have been found helpful when requiring back runs of annual figures.

Other series taken in the new medium of microfiche are the *Canadian Trade Statistics* which come more quickly in microform than in hard copy, and various very bulky United States trade analyses from the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, which are otherwise unpublished.

The library is also beginning to make development plans available in the form of fiche.

Directories

The demand for up to date, simple, reliable, directories, particularly of the developing countries, is considerable. The library staff are therefore constantly seeking information about new publications, and where appropriate, these are made available in the library as quickly as possible.

Telephone directories, particularly if in English, can be very valuable. During the last 12 months the library has received new English language directories for Bahrain (1976), Oman (1976) and the United Arab Emirates (1976-77). The problem of a Tehran directory has also been assisted by the appearance of the *Yellow Book* (to quote the subtitle 'a selection of Tehran essential telephone numbers and addresses classified by professions') and the *Blue Book* ('Iran Industry-Trade and Services Index Exporters-Importers').

The difficulties of obtaining up-to-date published directory information for Nigeria is a widely felt problem. A very useful new edition of an old friend has now arrived. This is the *Industrial Directory*, seventh edition, 1975 (published by the Investment Promotion Centre, Federal Ministry of Industries, Lagos). All interested in the industrial sector of that country may find it helpful.

Finally, the 1976 editions of two Malaysian directories are now to hand, *The New Straits Times Directory of Malaysia*, and the fifth edition of the *Malaysia Business Directory*.

Foreign statistics

The range of the published statistics collected by the library may be seen by noting four recent arrivals. Firstly, statistics of the Italian car industry, *Notiziario Statistico*, issued by the Associazione Nazionale Fra Industrie Automobilistiche in Turin. In contrast the tenth anniversary issue of the Botswana *National Accounts and Selected Indicators 1966-1976*, provides an up-to-date source and a 10-year run of figures. Latest in a flood of material from the Scandinavian countries is the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics' publication *Wage Statistics – Employees in Insurance Activity 1 September 1976*. Finally from India we have the *Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India By Countries and Economic Regions 1976-77*. The data included refers to the period April-May 1976 with comparative figures for the same period in 1975.

Indexes

SMIL endeavours to provide a good range of indexes and abstracting journals so that those researching in the library may trace the necessary sources for more detailed inquiries than are possible from an examination of the major statistical and directory sources on the shelves.

The main stack: the economics and business statistics of the world for the last five years.

Two interesting new items have recently become available in the library.

Lists of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation in Vienna, previously issued separately (ID/SER.G/2 to ID/SER.G/67) have now been cumulated, in a well-filled 179-page, A4 document. (*UNIDO Documents List*: cumulative list for the period 1 January 1967 to 31 December 1974. New York, UN, 1975.)

In the context of the United Nations, mention may also be made of its *Directory of International Statistics* (Statistical Papers Series M no. 56, New York, 1975). Increasingly major producers of statistics are not content just to list the available statistical publications, but offer some descriptive background and discussion as well, and this is the case here.

South Korean market study

Republic of Korea: CBI market study. Confederation of British Industry. (20 pages. CBI Print and Publications Department, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9LP. 1977. £6.00.) This is the first in a projected series of overseas market studies, a special feature of which will be the incorporation of the views of many British companies with first hand experience of the particular market concerned. The companies participating in this report on the Republic of Korea are acknowledged in a citation which precedes the detailed contents list. The text of the report is arranged under six main headings, apart from the concluding short guide to further information and bibliography. The introduction provides a general background to the country, including urbanisation, government and history. This is followed by an up-to-date review of the economic situation, in which the general picture is supplemented by sections covering industrial development, development of infrastructure, foreign trade and a set of notes on opportunities for British industry. The next part of this market report is concerned with trading patterns. This heading covers topics such as marketing methods, transport and distribution, tariff structure, and importing and exporting problems. The report then proceeds to examine investment, beginning with a general profile. A short note then follows on government priorities as expressed in the current five year plan, although the reservations concerning its implementation should be noted. Other investment subjects covered include incentives, foreign investment, regulations, and guarantees. Services and labour form the penultimate part of this study, with the emphasis being placed on the pay and conditions of the labour force, together with a note on industrial relations. The report's conclusions then follow and emphasise the market potential for capital equipment and high technology industries. As noted above, further sources of information are then listed; these consist of UK and Korean government and private institutions with addresses and telephone numbers.

Parliament

Monday, 4 April

Cooperative development agency

John Cartwright (Greenwich, Woolwich East) asked the Secretary of State for Industry for the names and qualifications of those whom he had invited to serve on the working party to examine the proposals for a cooperative development agency.

Mr Williams replied: 'I took the chair at the first meeting of the working group on 15 March. We did not invite individuals but the following organisations were asked to nominate representatives to serve on the working group: Cooperative Union, Cooperative Party, Cooperative Wholesale Society, Fisheries Organisation Society, Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives (UK), Central Council for Agricultural and Horticultural Cooperation, National Federation of Credit Unions, Credit Union League of Great Britain, Cooperative Housing Agency, Fairhazel Housing Cooperative, Cooperative Productive Federation, Industrial Common Ownership Movement, and Trades Union Congress.'

Capital expenditure

Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) asked for figures showing the year-by-year change in capital expenditure by manufacturing industry in real terms in the years 1969 to 1976.

Mr Huckfield said the year-by-year changes in capital expenditure, expressed in real terms (1970 prices) in manufacturing industry, were estimated to have been as follows:

	Percentage change on previous year
1969	+6.8
1970	+7.7
1971	−6.5
1972	−12.6
1973	+7.6
1974	+8.1
1975	−14.2
1976	−5.0

Milk in cartons

Mrs Millie Miller (Redbridge, Ilford North) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what studies were being undertaken by the Waste Management Advisory Committee on the policy of the milk distribution companies using cardboard cartons instead of bottles for the sale of milk, and whether they take into account the high cost of import of boards as compared with the availability of glass in the United Kingdom.

Mr Cryer said: 'The packaging working party of the Waste Management Advisory Council will be studying the whole question of the returnable versus the non-returnable container, and will submit a report as quickly as possible. Before making any recommendations to the government the Waste Management Advisory Council will no doubt consider the economic and other implications of using packaging made mainly from imported raw materials.'

Chemical industry capital

Sir John Hall (Wycombe) asked for the return, before tax, on capital employed in the chemical industry for each of the years from 1973 to the last year for which figures are available, calculated both in conventional and inflation accounting terms.

Mr Cryer said: 'The information available relates to large listed companies which are engaged mainly in the UK in activities principally within the chemical and allied industries. Measured at historic costs their rate of return on net trading assets was 16 per cent in 1973, 20½ per cent in 1974 and (provisionally) 16½ per cent in 1975. Measured at replacement costs the corresponding rates were 5 per cent, 4 per cent and 3½ per cent respectively.'

Industrial strategy progress

Michael Grylls (North West Surrey) asked the Secretary of State for Industry about progress of the goverment's industrial strategy.

Mr Cryer replied: 'The sector working parties are continuing their work on formulating medium-term strategies for their industries, on which reports are to be made to the National Economic Development Council towards the end of the year. Within the last month the secretary of state and the minister of state have between them attended meetings of all the sector working parties for the five priority sectors in order to define the issues to be tackled in discussions with individual companies.'

ECGD cover

Mr Clarke asked whether the facilities of the Export Credits Guarantee Department are available for exports to agencies of any government unrecognised or regarded as illegal by Her Majesty's Government, and, if not, what criteria are applied by ECGD to exports to such agencies.

Mr Meacher said: 'The facilities of the Export Credits Guarantee Department are available in principle to support British trade wherever this can be conducted on a sound commercial and legal basis. Thus, for example, ECGD cover is available for exports to agencies of the government of the Transkei at the present time subject to the department's normal underwriting criteria. However, ECGD facilities are not available in respect of illegal trade with Rhodesia.'

Trade balance in cars, motor-cycles, refrigerators and washing machines

Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) asked for the approximate balance of trade of the United Kingdom with the EEC and the rest of the world in cars, motor-cycles, refrigerators and washing machines.

Mr Meacher gave the following figures for 1976:

UK CRUDE TRADE BALANCES* WITH EEC AND THE REST OF THE WORLD BY COMMODITY GROUP, 1976 £ million

	SITC code no.	EEC	Rest of the world
Passenger motor cars	732.1	−472	+237
Motor-cycles etc	732.91	−7	−57
Domestic refrigerators, electrical	725.01	−23	+2
Domestic washing machines	725.02	−27	+10

* Exports (fob) *less* imports (cif).

Source:
'Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom', December 1976.

Alleged steel dumping

John Osborn (Sheffield, Hallam) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what steps he would now take to secure orders for the special steel industry in Sheffield, and the country as a whole, by taking action against dumping from Sweden, Austria, Spain and Japan, and what discussions he and the industry were having with Commissioner Davignon about the present situation.

Leslie Huckfield replied: 'Action against dumping is a matter for the Secretary of State for Trade. However our departments keep in close touch and the hon member will know that a provisional charge is already in force in one case, a formal investigation is under way in another and several informal investigations are in hand. This is in addition to action being taken on ordinary steels. My hon friend the minister of state discussed with Commissioner Davignon on 21 March the state of the steel industry and the European commission's ideas for countering the current recession. The industry was represented in the ECSC consultative committee on 17 March when Commissioner Davignon outlined his proposals.'

NEDC sector working party recommendations

Mr Clarke asked which NEDC sector working parties had recommended to the government that existing tax allowances on investment should be replaced by investment grants.

Mr Cryer said one sector working party in its report submitted at the end of last year but not published, recommended that existing tax allowances on investment should be replaced by investment grants.

Mr Clarke asked which NEDC sector working parties had recommended to the government that the next stage of pay policy should be more flexible.

Mr Cryer said the following sector working parties included, in their reports submitted at the end of last year, recommendations that pay policy should be more flexible: non-ferrous foundries, pumps and valves, fluid power equipment, industrial engines, industrial trucks, industrial electrical equipment, radio and electronic components, ferrous foundries, and constructional steelwork. A number of other sector working parties whose reports had not been published made similar recommendations.

Mr Clarke asked which NEDC sector working parties had recommended to the government that they need stability in the rate of value added tax imposed on the goods manufactured by their sectors.

Mr Cryer said: 'The domestic electrical appliances sector working party stressed the importance of stability in the rate of value added tax applying to the sector's products. The non-ferrous foundries sector working party asked that there should be no increase in VAT on certain goods which incorporate the products of its industry, and one other sector working party whose report has not been published recommended against any increase in the rate on one product area. A number of other sector working parties made recommendations about the need for stability in economic policy, some referring in general terms to taxation.'

Mr Clarke asked which NEDC sector working parties had recommended to the government abolition of the deferred tax liability on stocks.

Mr Cryer said: 'The ferrous foundries and in-

Ministers

Department of Industry

Secretary of State: Eric Varley
Ministers of State: Alan Williams
Gerald Kaufman
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Robert Cryer
Leslie Huckfield

Department of Trade

Secretary of State: Edmund Dell
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Michael Meacher
Stanley Clinton Davis

Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State: Roy Hattersley
Minister of State: John Fraser
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Robert Maclennan

dustrial trucks sector working parties included recommendations in their reports submitted at the end of last year calling for the modification or abolition of the deferred tax liability on stocks. Some other sector working parties whose reports have not been published made similar recommendations.'

Mr Clarke asked which NEDC sector working parties had recommended to the government tax changes to restore incentives and differentials to middle management and executives.

Mr Cryer said: 'The ferrous foundries, non-ferrous foundries, industrial engines, industrial trucks, and constructional steelwork sector working parties included recommendations, in their reports submitted at the end of last year, for tax changes to restore incentives and differentials generally. Some other sector working parties whose reports have not been published made similar recommendations.'

Men's footwear from Poland

Peter Fry (Wellingborough) asked the Secretary of State for Trade when he expected to be in a position to make a statement on the investigation started on 8 April 1976 into allegations of the dumping of men's footwear by Poland.

Mr Meacher replied: 'I announced on 3 March that we had obtained a satisfactory undertaking on the future price levels of men's leather sandals from Poland. No other formal investigations into Polish footwear are in progress. The application in connection with men's pigskin suede shoes is still under consideration.'

Anti-dumping investigations

Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley) asked for the number of anti-dumping cases being investigated and for the comparable figure in March 1976. He asked also for a list of the cases.

Mr Meacher said the following 19 cases were currently under full anti-dumping investigation:

Commodity	Exporting country	Date advertised
Single-barrelled sporting shotguns	USSR	5.2.76
Double-barrelled sporting shotguns	USSR	5.2.76
PVC leathercloth	Hungary	16.3.76
PVC leathercloth	East Germany	10.1.77
Stereo flong	USA	24.8.76
Stainless steel bars and billets	Spain	18.10.76
Steel reinforcing bars	South Africa	21.12.76
Non-alloy steel sections and flats	Spain	1.2.77
Non-alloy steel sections and flats	South Africa	1.2.77
Non-alloy steel sections and flats	Japan	14.3.77
Printed circuit board drills	USA	4.2.77
Horticultural glass	USSR	17.2.77
Horticultural glass	Czechoslovakia	17.2.77
Horticultural glass	Romania	17.2.77
Horticultural glass	Poland	17.2.77
Socket sets	Japan	18.3.77
Compressed air breathing apparatus	Sweden	24.3.77
High-speed steel	Austria	25.3.77
Tool steel	Austria	25.3.77

'The comparable figure in March 1976 was ten cases. These figures do not include cases which have not reached the formal full investigation stage. It would not be appropriate to list these since this might prejudice our inquiries. In addition the department is assisting the commission in handling three formally announced anti-dumping complaints on behalf of UK industries.'

EEC trade mark

John Osborn asked the Secretary of State for Trade what consideration he had given to the Memorandum on the Creation of an EEC Trade Mark Supplement 8/76 by the commission of the EEC, and what discussions he has had with British industry and the appropriate trade associations.'

Mr Clinton Davis said: 'The memorandum referred to has been considered in detail by my department in the light of the advice of the standing advisory committee on trade marks. This body was set up to advise the secretary of state on all trade mark matters and consists of representatives of industry, practitioners, the legal professions and consumers.

'The problems posed by the creation of a community mark are complex and the memorandum represents an attempt by the commission to formulate a workable scheme as a basis for discussion. Officials from all member states and the commission have participated in two meetings of a working group at which the memorandum was discussed. The commission will now produce a draft instrument taking account of the conclusions of this group and this draft will form the working document for a further series of working group meetings of which the first will be held in May of this year. You will see from this that our views are made known during the working group discussions so that the question of separate representations does not arise.

'Throughout the discussions, my officials will keep the standing advisory committee informed and will seek its advice; nevertheless, any person or organisation wishing to express an individual view-point to my department may, of course, do so.'

Tuesday, 5 April

Telecommunications industry

Eddie Loyden (Liverpool, Garston) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he would include discussions about the future of the telecommunications industry in his next talks with the TUC.

Mr Cryer said the secretary of state was willing to discuss the future of the telecommunications industry with the TUC if and when the council so wished.

Power plant industry

Neville Trotter (Tynemouth) asked the Secretary of State for Industry whether he accepted the conclusion of the Central Policy Review Staff that, unless action were taken the prospects of the power plant manufacturing industry were for a reduction in employment, in the industry and its suppliers, of some 30,000 over the next two to three years.

'Yes,' replied Mr Cryer, 'I shall announce decisions on measures to help the industry proposed in the CPRS report as soon as possible.'

Steel imports

Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley) asked for the volume and value of tool steel, stainless steel bar, and high-speed steel imported into the United Kingdom from Austria in 1975, 1976 and the first three months of 1977, and for the comparable figures of imports from Sweden, Spain and Japan.

Mr Meacher said figures for tool steel and high-speed steel were not available, as imports were not recorded in sufficient detail in the overseas trade statistics to distinguish them separately.

IMPORTS OF STAINLESS (AND HEAT-RESISTING) BAR STEEL
Metric tons (£'000 in parentheses)

	1975	1976	Jan-Feb 1977
Sweden	414 (377)	398 (391)	61 (70)
Austria	276 (324)	453 (479)	70 (84)
Spain	1,035 (698)	1,245 (1,067)	564 (473)
Japan	726 (496)	1,783 (1,406)	238 (250)

Mr Hooley asked the Secretary of State for Trade how many representations had been made to his department by the British Independent Steel Producers Association and by the British Steel Corporation in the past 12 months about the dumping of special steels from Austria, Sweden, Spain and Japan. He also asked what anti-dumping duties have been levied on tool steel, high-speed steel and stainless steel bar within the past 12 months on imports from Austria, Sweden, Spain and Japan, and what discussions were taking place within the EEC concerning the dumping of special steels from Austria, Sweden, Spain, or Japan.

Mr Meacher said: 'The British Independent Steel Producers Association has made a series of inter-related formal applications for action against allegedly dumped imports of special steels. There have been no formal applications from the British Steel Corporation covering these products.

'In September last year, in discussions with the commission acting on our behalf, the Japanese gave forecasts of their exports to the UK of high-speed, tool and stainless steels; these forecasts have been broadly adhered to. Discussions about future trends are continuing.

'BISPA are also concerned about imports of high-speed and tool steel bars from Sweden and Austria. These countries are associate members of the European Coal and Steel Community. For their ECSC products the ECSC price alignment rules are used to maintain fair competition. Possible breaches of these rules are being investigated by the European commission which, at our request, has approached the Swedish and Austrian authorities. Non-ECSC products are covered by the normal anti-dumping rules. In the case of Sweden, a detailed case prepared by the department with the assistance of BISPA was sent to the Swedish authorities. There have been a number of exchanges about the content of our dossier and we hope to receive a substantive reply shortly.

'In the case of Austria, a formal anti-dumping investigation into imports of high-speed and tool steel bars was announced on 25 March.

'On Spanish stainless steel bars and billets a provisional charge has been in force since October 1976.'

Raw materials from Africa

Robert Banks (Harrogate) asked for the value and amounts of raw materials imported from African countries.

Mr Meacher gave the information listed in the table and said more detailed information was available in tables II and III of the December 1976 issue of *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom.*

IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS OTHER THAN FUELS: 1976

	Sections 2 and 4 of SITC(R)	
	£ million cif	Principal commodities
South Africa	139.1	Fur skins; pulp; wool; silver and platinum ore
Morocco	43.3	Phosphates
South West Africa	29.2	Fur skins
Nigeria	25.0	Palm nuts; rubber
Ivory Coast	18.7	Timber
Ghana	16.0	Timber; bauxite; manganese ore
Mauritania	14.8	Iron ore
Ethiopia	13.1	Silver and platinum waste
Senegal	12.4	Phosphates
Sudan	8.3	Cotton
Liberia	7.8	Timber; iron ore
Malawi	7.1	Groundnuts
Other countries	62.2	
Total	397.0	

Wednesday, 6 April

Computer procurement

David Mitchell (Basingstoke) asked the Secretary of State for Industry whether, in reviewing the government's policy on preferential purchasing from ICL, he will take into account other investigative work which is taking place in relation to other sectors of the computer industry; and whether there will be overall consideration of the work going on throughout the industry leading to a strategy for the industry as a whole.

Mr Cryer said: 'The government's internal review of computer procurement policy is being conducted against the background of other relevant studies of the data processing industry, including the work of the NEDC computer sector working party which is examining the industry as a whole within the industrial strategy.'

Automatic discharge from bankruptcy

David Mudd (Falmouth and Camborne) wanted to know the implementation date of proposals for automatic discharge from bankruptcy as included in the Insolvency Act 1976.

Mr Clinton Davis said: 'Subject to the advisory committee appointed under section 10 of the Insolvency Act 1976 clearing necessary amendments to the bankruptcy rules, it is hoped to bring

section 7 of the act (automatic discharge of bankrupts) into force on 1 June 1977.'

Roles of Price Commission, OFT and Monopolies Commission

Mr R. B. Cant (Stoke on Trent Central) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection for a statement on the future roles of the Price Commission, the Office of Fair Trading and the Monopolies Commission.

Mr Fraser said: 'The Price Commission Bill, published Monday, makes specific provision for delineating the relationship between the authorities involved in the administration of prices policy and competition policy. The Office of Fair Trading will continue to keep watch on commercial activities and competition in the UK and to protect the consumer against unfair trading practices and the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to investigate and report on monopolies, mergers and uncompetitive practices that are referred to them.'

Bank charges

Arthur Lewis (Newham North West) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, if, in view of the intention of banks to introduce bank charges which have an inflationary effect, he would refer such charges and profit margins to the Price Commission.

Mr Fraser replied: 'I am not aware of any intention on the part of the banks to increase charges above the level notified to the Price Commission late last spring. The largest banks will need to notify the Price Commission of any intention to introduce higher charges.'

Milk subsidy

Jim Marshall (Leicester South) asked for the cost of the milk subsidy in 1977-78 and the rate of subsidy per pint.

Mr Maclennan said: 'Expenditure on the milk subsidy paid by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food through the guarantee arrangements in 1977/78 is estimated at £19 million; this is equivalent to about ½p per pint for four months of the year. The rate of subsidy paid in accordance with schemes under section 1 of the Prices Act 1974 on milk produced in certain Scottish islands and in the Isles of Scilly was accordingly reduced from 1p per pint to ½p per pint on 1 April 1977. No change is being made in the statutory retail price of milk.'

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Letters to the Editor

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Thursday, 7 April

NEB capital structure

Mr Grylls asked whether anything had been decided on the complete capital structure for the National Enterprise Board, or on the amounts of loans it could raise from non-government sources; and what such loans amounted to at 4 April 1977.

Mr Huckfield said: 'No capital structure for the NEB has been determined. My rt hon friend has given his consent, and the Treasury have given their approval, under schedule 2, para 1(2)(b) of the Industry Act 1975, to the NEB securing a bank overdraft facility of £500,000.'

Vosper Thorneycroft

John Biffen (Oswestry) wanted to know the extent to which the proposed nationalisation of Vosper Thorneycroft Ltd could include activities other than shipbuilding.

Mr Huckfield: 'Under the provisions of the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act 1977 the interests owned on 31 July 1974 by the company known on that date by the name Vosper Thorneycroft Ltd will come into public ownership under British Shipbuilders. These interests included shiprepairing, engineering products manufacturing and training as well as shipbuilding.'

Post Office jobs

Dafydd Wigley asked the Secretary of State for Industry what directives he had given the chairman of the Post Office concerning the need for Post Office general policy to maintain and develop jobs in development areas and not to transfer them out to non-development areas.

'None,' replied Mr Huckfield. 'My hon friend has, however, drawn the Post Office's attention to government policies in respect of development areas. But for most Post Office employees the nature of the work determines its location.'

European aerospace industry

Kenneth Warren (Hastings) asked about the government's policy on the declaration of the EEC of 14 March 1977 concerning community policy towards the European aerospace industry.

Mr Huckfield said: 'The EEC statement of 14 March sets out the general objectives which the council considers should underlie the consultation and concertation on future civil aircraft projects provided for in their previous resolution of 4 March 1975. The statement does not commit any member states to collaboration on specific projects.'

Aerospace equipment

Mr Warren asked the Secretary of State for Industry for a list of the financial assistance given each year by his department over the last 10 financial years to the aerospace equipment manufacturing industry for work on civil projects, showing how much money each project received during each year.

Mr Huckfield said: 'No assistance has been given by my department to the aerospace equipment manufacturing industry during the period in question for work on civil projects. The aerospace equipment manufacturing industry has received funding for research and technology demonstration but this has not been for the support of specific projects.'

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Overseas trade news

UK-Bulgarian trade: good prospects for the future

Disappointment with 1976 trade but hopes for the future were expressed at the conclusion of the fifth session of the UK-Bulgarian joint commission held in London from 28 to 30 March.

The joint chairmen were Lionel Lightman, under-secretary of the Department of Trade, and Peter Bashikarov, Bulgarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade.

Reviewing the progress of UK-Bulgarian trade, the joint commission registered its disappointment that two-way trade during 1976 had remained at an unsatisfactorily low level. The commission considered that the current level of trade in no way reflected the true potential of the two countries and called for a substantial improvement during 1977 and both delegations agreed that current problems, including the trade imbalance, could be resolved by a dynamic increase in two-way trade on the basis of harmonious and balanced development.

Five-year plan

The Bulgarian seventh five-year plan, 1976-80 (see *Trade and Industry*, page 706, 18 March) as well as developments in the UK economy, the commission noted, created conditions which presented substantial opportunities for increased co-operation in the future. Both delegations agreed that it was necessary to exchange the fullest possible information about projects where co-operation between UK firms and Bulgarian enterprises was considered suitable. It was agreed that such an exchange of information would provide the stimulus required for increased interest in co-operation.

The joint commission welcomed the visit to the UK of the economic mission of the Bulgarian chamber of commerce between 21 and 25 March 1977. This visit had expanded the range of contacts between the two countries and had given a welcome stimulus to the prospects for increased co-operation in the future.

The joint commission recognised that general-framework agreements between major UK companies and Bulgarian economic organisations could also assist in promoting increased co-operation between the two countries but that in individual cases the decisions must rest with the commercial organisations concerned and that any such arrangements must offer benefits to both parties if they were to be successful. The establishment of offices by UK firms in Bulgaria under Bulgarian legislation passed in 1976 had succeeded in promoting trade and co-operation in the relevant sectors.

In the field of industrial co-operation, the joint commission considered that there were promising opportunities especially in the machine-building, metallurgy, electronics, electrical and chemical industries. It also emphasised that important opportunities existed for co-operation in agriculture (particularly in the field of agricultural machinery) and the food industry: and noted with approval that negotiations had begun for the execution of major forge and foundry projects in Bulgaria. Some opportunities in the construction field and in the development of Bulgaria's coal resources were also noted.

Scientific co-operation

In discussing scientific and technological co-operation, the joint commission welcomed the establishment of direct contacts between UK and Bulgarian laboratories. The results of the fourth Anglo-Bulgarian colloquium held in Sofia in September 1976 to discuss the planning and application of scientific research in industry, were particularly welcomed. Both delegations agreed to continue to provide every possible encouragement and assistance to the promotion of scientific and technological co-operation which they regarded as an important factor in developing worthwhile industrial and commercial co-operation.

The UK delegation included representatives from industry as well as officials from the Department of Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the British embassy, Sofia. The industrial representatives were Mr T. N. Dufort (Ernest Scragg and Son Ltd and Stone-Platt Industries, and Chairman of the British Textile Machinery Association); Mr E. Green (GKN Contractors Ltd, representing heavy industry and the general engineering sector); and Mr E. E. Alton (Cadbury-Schweppes Europe Ltd, representing the food processing industries).

Meetings with ministers

During the joint commission proceedings, Mr Bashikarov had discussions with Michael Meacher, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade; Edward Bishop, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and Lord Goronwy-Roberts, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. The programme also allowed time for Mr Bashikarov and other members of the Bulgarian delegation to have discussions with a number of British companies.

The next meeting of the joint commission which meets annually, in London and Sofia alternately, will take place in Bulgaria in March 1978.

Britain at the Houston offshore conference

Britain will be the largest foreign exhibitor at the Houston offshore technology conference which takes place from 2 to 5 May. Over 180 companies will be in the joint venture group sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board and the Association of British Oceanic Industries.

On show will be an extensive range of British equipment, materials, components and services used in the operation and maintenance of offshore installations. The British group will use 23,000 sq ft of display space. The exhibitors will include:

Howard Doris Ltd which will exhibit a six-foot high model of the $120 million concrete platform it is building for Chevron Petroleum UK. When completed, the platform will be 776 ft high and will weigh 600,000 tonnes. Towing it the 430 nautical miles to the Ninian field will be one of the biggest commercial operations of its kind in maritime history. Dunlop will show their 'Saflote', a hose which provides a second line of defence against oil spillage. British Hovercraft Corporation will exhibit a model of the flat-bottomed hovercraft based on the SRN4 car ferry and is designed as a ship-to-shore cargo carrier to overcome the problems of congested ports.

Other prominent British exhibitors will include Hawker Siddeley showing their AC2 twin cylinder air-cooled diesel engine; Rolls Royce with their Spey gas turbine; and BAC, Ferranti Offshore Systems, GEC, Marconi and ICI.

Export Year sales target beaten

A York manufacturing group has beaten its export target by 30 per cent in Export Year.

The Derwent Industrial Plastics group's goal is to double exports by 1980. 'But', said group marketing manager Mr T. J. B. Henson, 'I think we shall be able to do that by 1978.'

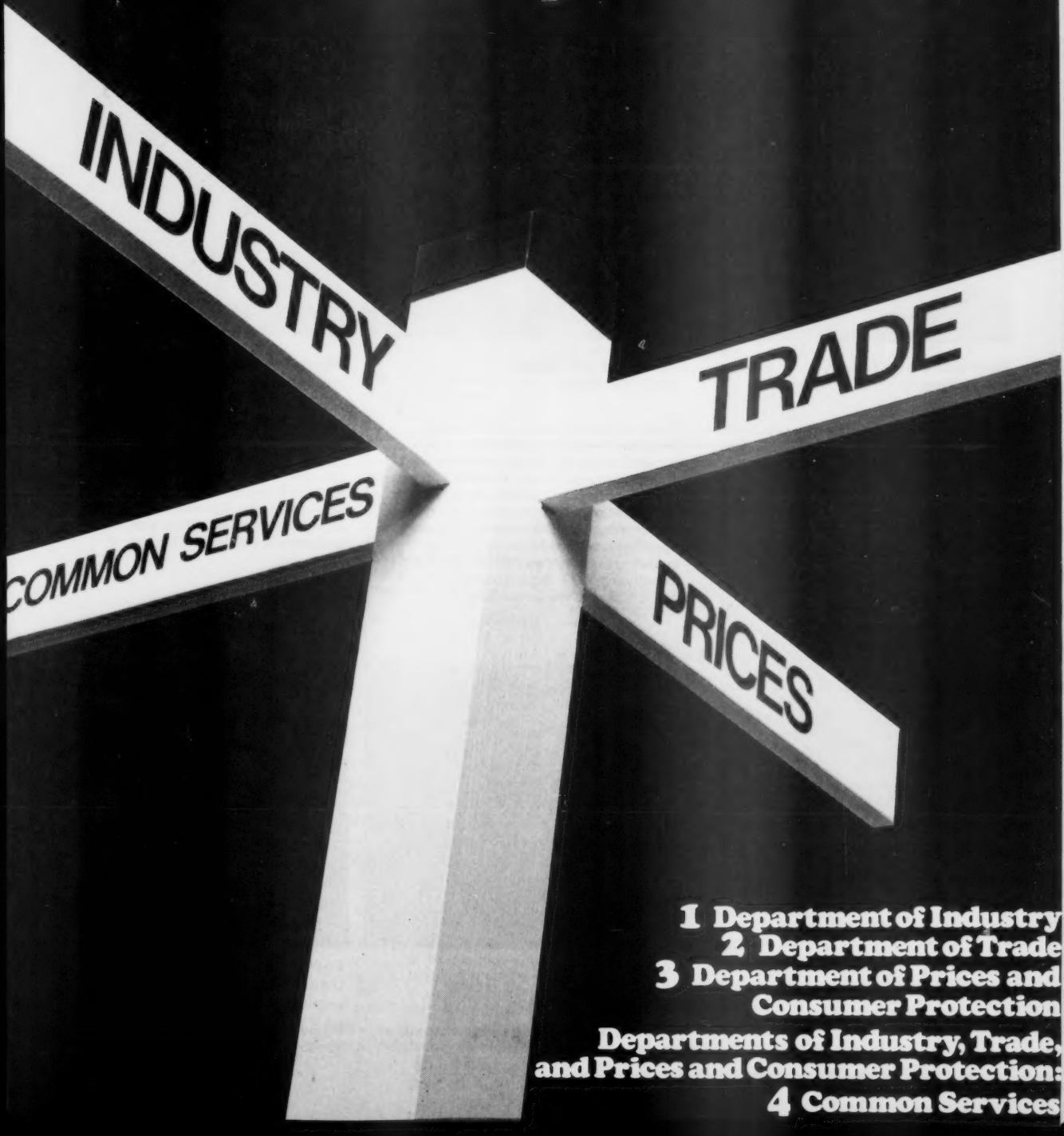
The group has five member companies, Derwent Plastics of York and Pickering, Barber and Duffy of Leeds, Barber and Duffy Process Plant of Nottingham, Reliance Sheet Metal and Engineering, of Nottingham, and MacDee Plastics of Doncaster.

The group sells cisterns which are particularly popular in the Middle East, far East and Africa, and mouldings for plastics, which sell well in the United States.

continued after supplement

Guide

April 1977



1 Department of Industry
2 Department of Trade
3 Department of Prices and Consumer Protection
Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection:
4 Common Services

1 Department of Industry

The Department is responsible for general industrial policy, and for the industrial component of regional policy, including financial assistance to industry under the Industry Act (except that certain regional industrial policy functions in Scotland and Wales are now exercised by the Scottish and Welsh Offices). It sponsors individual manufacturing industries, including iron and steel, aircraft and shipbuilding; it is responsible for two nationalised industries, the British Steel Corporation and the Post Office. The Department is responsible for technical services to industry, and for industrial research and development, including civil aerospace research and the supervision of the industrial research establishments of the former Department of Trade and Industry. The Design Council and the National Research Development Corporation also come within its sphere.

Secretary of State for Industry
Eric Varley

Has overall responsibility for the work of the Department and directs personally industrial strategy, and pay and prices policy so far as it affects the Department.

Minister of State
Alan Williams

Deals with the following private sector industries (except for subsidiaries of the National Enterprise Board) : chemicals and textiles ; minerals, metals, electrical engineering and process plant ; mechanical engineering ; vehicles ; computers and electronics ; paper, timber and other manufacturing ; planning agreements with undertakings in these industries ; assistance under Section 8 of the Industry Act 1972 ; regional policy ; devolution ; and waste recycling.

Minister of State
Gerald Kaufman

Deals with aerospace, the Post Office, shipbuilding and shiprepairing, and steel ; planning agreements with undertakings in these industries ; the National Enterprise Board and its subsidiaries including planning agreements with National Enterprise Board subsidiaries ; industrial democracy ; and research and development.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State
Bob Cryer

Supports Mr. Williams. In addition has special responsibility for small firms.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State
Leslie Huckfield

Supports Mr. Kaufman. In addition has special responsibility for statistics.

Department of Industry

1

Headquarters organisation

Permanent Secretary: Sir Peter Carey
The following Deputy Secretaries report direct to Sir Peter Carey – R. H. W. Bullock, P. W. Ridley, A. J. Lippitt, G. D. W. Odgers (except for work associated with Section 7 of the Industry Act); also the following Deputy Secretaries of Common Services* on matters affecting the Department of Industry – D. A. Lovelock, M. J. Kerry, H. H. Liesner and L. S. Berman.

Second Permanent Secretary: A. K. Rawlinson
The following Deputy Secretaries report to Mr. Rawlinson – Dr. D. S. Davies, R. F. Prosser, R. E. Dearing, G. D. W. Odgers (work associated with Section 7 of the Industry Act).

Head of Government Accountancy Service and Accountancy Adviser: K. J. Sharp

The chart below is not intended to show the relative status of the posts.

Deputy Secretary	Division or Department		Head of Division
R. F. Prosser**	Regional Industrial Development	RID	M. H. M. Reid
	Regional Industrial Finance	RIF	K. G. H. Binning
	Regional Development Grants	RDG	D. G. C. Lawrence
	Small Firms	SF	D. G. C. Lawrence
G. D. W. Odgers Director	Industrial Development Unit	IDU	J. D. Andrewes
		Deputy Directors	R. Hawkes R. Hamilton D. McCarthy
R. H. W. Bullock	Minerals, Metals, Electrical Engineering, Process Plant and Industrial Technologies	MEPT	D. C. Clark
	Vehicle	V	W. R. G. Bell
	Machine Tools and Mechanical Engineering	M	W. Plowden
	Computers, Systems and Electronics	CSE	M. P. Lam
	Co-ordination of sponsorship of private sector industries	—	D. C. Clark
Dr. D. S. Davies Chief Scientist	R & D Requirements	RR	B. W. Oakley
	R & D Contractors	RC	Dr P. Dean
	Space and Air Research	SAR	Dr P. Dean
R. E. Dearing	Air	Air	A. Warrington
	Concorde and Nationalised Industries Policy	CNI	J. H. McEnery
	Shipbuilding Policy	SBP	C. J. Farrow
	Posts and Telecommunications	PT	R. Williams
	Co-ordination of Department's interest in nationalised industry policy and in defence matters	—	—
P. W. Ridley	Chemicals and Textiles	CT	P. G. Hudson
	Iron and Steel	IS	S. J. Gross
	Paper, Timber and Miscellaneous Manufactures	PTM	D. G. C. Lawrence
A. J. Lippitt	Industrial and Commercial Policy	IC	Miss A. E. Mueller
	Industrial Planning	IP	H. Scholes
	Responsibility for Industrial Strategy Team; co-ordination of schemes under Section 8 of Industry Act 1972		
	Information†	Inf	R. J. J. Tuite
	Parliamentary Branch	PB	J. T. Costin

Industrial Adviser:
P. Turner

* Divisions providing a common service to the Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection are shown on page 14.
** The Regional Directors and the Industrial Directors in the Assisted Areas also report to Mr. Prosser. † Reports direct to Sir Peter Carey.

London addresses

Code	Address	Telephone	Telex
V	1 VICTORIA STREET, SW1H 0ET	01-215 7877	8811074/5
AB	Abell House, John Islip Street, SW1P 4LN	01-211 3000	
CS	Chapter Street House, 26 Chapter Street, SW1P 4NS	01-834 7032	
DB	Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, SW1P 2AG	01-212 7676	
HH	Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, EC4M 7HU	01-248 5757	
K	Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, SW1E 6SJ	01-215 7877	8811074/5
MH	Monsanto House, 10-18 Victoria Street, SW1H 0NQ	01-215 7877	8811074/5
MT	Millbank Tower, Millbank, SW1P 4QU	01-211 3000	918829
TH	Thames House South, Millbank, SW1P 4QJ	01-211 3000	
WB	Waterloo Bridge House, Waterloo Road, SE1 8UA	01-275 3000	261969

Regional offices are given on page 6. Each Divisional entry overleaf includes an address code to indicate its location.

1 Department of Industry

Address Code page 3

1
Regional Industrial Development. Industrial aspects of regional development. Designation of Assisted Areas. Regional policy in relation to the EEC. Industrial Development Certificates. Promotion of Assisted Areas. Liaison with departmental regional offices and with related divisions of the Scottish Office, Welsh Office and Department of Commerce, Northern Ireland. MT

2
Regional Industrial Finance. Responsibility for regional selective assistance under Section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 and for financial assistance under the Local Employment Act 1972 (excluding Sections 7-9 incl.). Building and leasing of factories through the English Industrial Estates Corporation. Inward investment. MT

3
Regional Development Grants. Administration of regional development grants under the Industry Act 1972, and residual work on investment grants under the Industrial Development Act 1966. MT

4
Small Firms. The focal point within Government where the needs of small firms can be seen as a whole. Matters arising from the Bolton Committee Report. Policy on and central management of Small Firms Information Centres. Industrial Co-ownership. AB

5
Industrial Development Unit. Assessment of the needs of industrial development and their resolution; national financial assistance under Section 8 of the Industry Act 1972; appraisal of major applications for selective financial assistance. MT

6
Chemicals and Textiles. Sponsorship of textiles, man-made fibres, clothing, leather, footwear, tobacco, chemicals, rubber, plastics, fertilisers, toiletries and sundry related industries. MT

7
Computers, Systems and Electronics. Sponsorship of the electronics industry (telecommunications, automation, scientific instruments for industrial process control but not numerically controlled machines) and the computer and computer peripheral industries, including software. DB

8
Machine Tools and Mechanical Engineering. Sponsorship of the metal and woodworking machine-tool, welding, manufacturing and mining machinery, and other mechanical engineering products industries. AB

9
Vehicle. Sponsorship of the motor vehicle, motor vehicle component, engine, motor and pedal cycle, tractor and agricultural equipment, caravan and trailer industries, together with the associated distribution and repair industries, petrol retailing and car hire. AB

10
Minerals, Metals, Electrical Engineering, Process Plant and Industrial Technologies. General policy on mineral development in the UK. Questions of world demand and supply of non-ferrous metals. Co-ordination of Department of Industry interests in waste management policy. Sponsorship of non-ferrous metals industries and electrical engineering and process plant engineering and contracting industries. Promotion of industrial technologies (terotechnology, corrosion and materials handling) and of low-cost automation, and sponsorship of mechanical handling and construction equipment industries. MT

11
Paper, Timber and Miscellaneous Manufactures Sponsorship of paper, timber, board, and miscellaneous manufactures industries, including pottery, glass, cutlery, furniture, etc. AB/MT

12
Shipbuilding Policy. Technological and sponsorship responsibilities for the shipbuilding, shiprepairing, boat building, slow speed diesel engine, marine equipment and hovercraft industries. Financial responsibilities at HQ for all proposals involving selective assistance to shipbuilding firms under Sections 7 and 8 of the Industry Act 1972 including cost escalation insurance, performance bonds and the Selective Intervention Fund. Administration of shipbuilding credit and grant schemes under Sections 10 and 11 of the Industry Act 1972. Aspects of the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill relating to the shipbuilding, shiprepairing and slow-speed diesel marine engine building industries. MT

13
Iron and Steel. Policy relating to the iron and steel industry. Administration of the Iron and Steel Acts. BSC organisation, finance, investment and closures. Sponsorship of the private sector iron and steel industry and the foundry industry. TH

14
Space and Air Research. Research and technological demonstrator programmes on civil aircraft, aero-engines, aircraft equipment and civil space applications. International space interests, European Space Agency (applications programmes). Sponsorship of the space and aircraft equipment industries. MH

15
Air. Sponsorship of the aircraft and aero-engine industries. Aspects of the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill relating to the aircraft industry. Government investment in civil aircraft and aero-engine projects, including RB211 financing. International matters in the aircraft and aero-engine fields, including civil aircraft and aero-engine exports. Technical and market assessment of current and possible future civil aircraft and air transport systems MH

16
Concorde and Nationalised Industries Policy. British Government policy on Concorde; supervision of the approved programme. MH

17
Research and Development Requirements. Servicing the Requirements Boards set up to determine the objectives and balance of the Department's research and development programmes, the broad allocation of funds, and to commission R & D work. Sponsorship of research and development in the marine and materials fields; Departmental interest in government-financed research in universities, research councils and other departments; transfer of technology to industry. AB

18
Research and Development Contractors. Consideration of the responsibilities and problems of public sector contractors, especially those of the industrial research establishments (*see below*). Allocation and co-ordination of authorised programmes. Dealing with National Research Development Corporation, National Computing Centre, Design Council and Queen's Awards office (technology section). Research Divisions' interests in overseas science and technology and technical information services. Provides information on overseas science and technology, Scientific Counsellor reports, etc. Promotion of the Department's interests in technological manpower, schools/industry collaboration, education and training in the industrial technologies, Council of Engineering Institutions and the professional institutions and negotiation of qualifications for freedom of employment in the EEC. AB

Technology Reports Centre. (St. Mary Cray, Orpington, Kent BR5 3RF. Tel: Orpington 32111). Information service for industry on UK Government and overseas R & D, operates 'Techlink', a selective dissemination service, operates an on-line terminal to the data banks of the European Space Documentation Service, and other computer retrieval systems.

19
Research Establishments, etc.

National Physical Laboratory (Teddington, Middx. Tel: 01-977 3222, Telex 262344). The Laboratory is the National Standards Laboratory; it deals with measurement and the technical aspects of specification. The Laboratory is concerned also with the use of computers, engineering aerodynamics and acoustics.

British Calibration Service. (26 Chapter Street, London SW1P 4NS. Tel: 01-834 7032). Provides authenticated certification of the accuracy of measuring instruments of all kinds, with traceability of such calibrations to the national standards.

Warren Spring Laboratory (Gunnels Wood Road, Stevenage, Herts SG1 2BX. Tel: Stevenage 3388, Telex 82250). Research on: the bulk handling of powders, pastes, and slurries; process control and on-line analytical systems; catalysis, mineral processing and concentration; pyro- and hydro-metallurgy; air pollution; oil pollution; recovery of materials from domestic and industrial wastes.

National Engineering Laboratory (East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QU. Tel: East Kilbride 20222, Telex 77588). Engineering structures and materials testing; fluid flow and machinery; manufacturing systems; and fluid power noise and vibration.

National Maritime Institute (Feltham, Middx. Tel: 01-977 0933, Telex 263118). The National Maritime Institute with headquarters at Feltham (Middx) was set up in 1976 to continue and develop the maritime experimental work formerly carried out by the National Physical Laboratory, whose relevant staff and facilities have been transferred to the new Institute. The Institute is ideally equipped to undertake maritime experimental work for industry in addition to providing scientific support for government departments. Inquiries from commercial interests for consultation and the use of the extensive facilities are welcomed, such work being undertaken in complete confidence to the client.

Laboratory of the Government Chemist (Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London SE1 9NQ. Tel: 01-928 7900). Analytical services to government departments and others, food chemistry, pesticide residues, environmental pollution.

Computer-aided Design Centre (Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 0HB. Tel: Cambridge 63125). Development of computer-aided design systems for chemical, mechanical, electrical electronic and civil engineering, building, construction and industrial design.

Department of Industry

1

Index page 15

20
Industrial Adviser. Seconded from TGWU for two years. Provides advice to Ministers and senior officials particularly on Trade Union aspects over the whole range of the Department's activities, and to other Departments. V

21
Industrial and Commercial Policy. General industrial strategy, and focal point for the Department's interest in economic, financial, fiscal, trade, manpower, prices and incomes. Co-ordinating responsibility for Section 8 Industry Act schemes. Also provides some common services for the Department of Trade. V

22
Industrial Planning. Work on the Government's policy on planning agreements, and matters concerning the National Enterprise Board. Focal point for Department's social and environmental policies. Also provides some common services for the Department of Trade. MT

23
Information. The public presentation of Departmental policies, activities and services through press, radio and TV, and publicity services generally. The Department's Chief Information Officer is also responsible for the information work of Common Services (see page 14). V

24
Posts and Telecommunications. Sponsorship of the Post Office's Postal, Telecommunications, Data Processing, and Giro and Remittance Services businesses; this includes borrowing and capital investment matters; planning; incomes policies; Board appointments; constitutional, legislation and land questions. Sponsorship of Cable and Wireless Ltd. Governmental aspects of international postal and telecommunications relations, including International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Universal Postal Union (UPU), CEPT, EEC and Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation (CTO) matters. WB

25
Parliamentary Branch. Responsible for co-ordinating the Department's parliamentary work – public and private Bills, subordinate legislation, Parliamentary Questions, etc. V

26
Common Services. Accountancy Services; Economics and Statistics; Establishment; Finance and Economic Appraisal; Solicitor's Department.
The above Divisions serve the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection (see page 14).

Small Firms Information Centres

The Department of Industry in association with the Scottish Office and the Welsh Office operates a chain of 11 Small Firms Information Centres throughout Great Britain. The centres are designed to offer a free signposting service to small firms and people wishing to establish a business and to assist small firms in finding the right sources of help for their problems. Correspondence should be addressed 'Small Firms Information Centre'.

Birmingham. 53 Stephenson Street, Birmingham B2 4DH (021-643 3344, Telex 337919).
Bristol. Colston Centre, Colston Avenue, Bristol BS1 4UB (0272 294546, Telex 449650).
Cardiff. 16 St. David's House, Wood Street, Cardiff CF1 1ER (0222 396116, Telex 497515).
Glasgow. 57 Bothwell Street, Glasgow G2 6TU (041-248 6014, Telex 779334).
Leeds. Royal Exchange House, Boar Lane, Leeds LS1 5NS (0532 445151, Telex 557687).
Liverpool. 1 Old Hall Street, Liverpool L3 9HT (051-236 5756, Telex 628013).
London. 65 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1W 0QX (01-828 2384, Telex 917920).
Luton. 35 Wellington Street, Luton LU1 2SB (0582 29215, Telex 826115).
Manchester. Peter House, Oxford Street, Manchester M1 5AN (061-832 5282, Telex 667952).
Newcastle. 22 Newgate Shopping Centre, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 5RH (0632 25353, Telex 537429).
Nottingham. 48-50 Maid Marian Way, Nottingham NG1 6GF (0602 49791, Telex 377313).

EEC Information Unit

1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-215 4301).
The EEC Information Unit provides a free service for businessmen by answering general questions about EEC policy, procedures and legislation and by guiding them where necessary to specialist sources of information.

Regional Development and Investment Grants Offices

Billingham
Department of Industry, Regional Development Grants Office, Queensway House, West Precinct, Billingham, Cleveland TS23 2NF. Tel: (0642) 553671. Telex 58608. Answer back: 58608 RDGBIL G.
Director: L. Noble
Area for which responsible: Regional development grants and investment grants – Cleveland, Cumbria (excluding Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness, Grange-over-Sands and Ulverston), Durham, Humberside, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear, and Yorkshire; also East and West Lindsey in Lincolnshire but only the intermediate areas of Gainsborough, Horncastle, Louth, Mablethorpe and Skegness for regional development grants.

Bootle
Department of Industry, Regional Development Grants Office, St. Peter's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle, Merseyside L20 3LZ. Tel: 051-922 4030. Telex 627162. Answer back: 627162 RDGBOT G.
Director: L. Fouweather
Area for which responsible: Regional development grants and investment grants – Cheshire, parts of Cumbria (Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness, Grange-over-Sands and Ulverston), Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside; also the intermediate areas of Alfreton, Chesterfield, Clay Cross, Eckington, Heanor, the High Peak District and Stavely in Derbyshire, Sutton-in-Ashfield and Worksop in Nottinghamshire and Oswestry in Salop.

Cardiff
Department of Industry, Regional Development Grants Office, 24-26 Newport Road, Cardiff CF2 1SY. Tel: (0222) 492611. Telex 49538. Answer back: 49538 RDGCAR G.
Director: J. M. G. Lynch.
Area for which responsible: Regional development grants – Wales, Cornwall (including the Isles of Scilly) and the assisted areas of Devonshire. This office also deals with residual questions on the Derelict Land Clearance areas of Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Staffordshire. Investment grants – Wales, Avon, Cornwall (including the Isles of Scilly), Derbyshire (except the High Peak District, Alfreton and Heanor), Devonshire, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Hereford and Worcester, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire (Boston, South Holland, North and South Kesteven and Lincoln City), Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire (except Worksop and Sutton-in-Ashfield), Salop (except Oswestry), Somerset, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, West Midlands and Wiltshire.

Glasgow
Department of Industry, Regional Development Grants Office, Magnet House, 59 Waterloo Street, Glasgow G2 7BT. Tel: 041-221 9833. Telex 77611. Answer back: 77611 RDGGLA G.
Director: P. D. H. King.
Area for which responsible: Regional development grants and investment grants – Scotland.

London
Department of Industry, Regional Development Grants Division, Room 2722, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU. Tel: 01-211 5518. Telex 918829. Answer back: DTI Tower London.
Director: C. E. Ohlson.
Area for which responsible: Scotland, England and Wales; all applications for investment grant on ships, hovercraft and computers. Applications for investment grant on plant and machinery dealt with by the former Southend office for firms in Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight), Hertfordshire, Kent, London (Greater London Council area), Norfolk, Oxfordshire, Suffolk, Surrey and Sussex are now dealt with by the following Regional Development Grants Offices, except for those firms who have already been otherwise informed:

Firms with titles beginning	RDGO
A–B and H–L	Billingham
C–G	Bootle
M–Z	Cardiff

1 Regional and District Offices

The Department of Industry's main regional network is based on its eight Regional Offices in England.

The Regional Offices represent the Department in its dealings with industry, local authorities, the Regional Offices of other Government Departments and other local bodies and organisations. The Regional Offices are also responsible for administering selective assistance to industry in Assisted Areas and for other aspects of regional industrial development. Some activities are also undertaken by the Regional Offices on behalf of the Department of Trade, such as export promotion, while the Regional Offices also serve the Department of Energy.

In addition some parts of the work of these Departments are handled through specialist local offices, including offices dealing with Regional Development Grants and the residual Investment Grants under the Department of Industry and HM Coastguard, Mercantile Marine Offices, Marine Survey Offices and the Official Receivers in bankruptcy and company liquidation under the Department of Trade.

Regional Development and Investment Grants offices are listed on page 5. Small Firms Information Centres are listed on page 5.

North
Northumberland, Tyne and Wear, Cleveland, Durham and Cumbria (except the Employment Office areas of Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness, Ulverston and Grange-over-Sands)
Regional Director: R. L. Sutton
Industrial Director: H. T. Hill
■● Regional Office: Stanegate House, The Groat Market, *Newcastle upon Tyne* NE1 1YN (Newcastle upon Tyne (0632) 24722, Telex 53178).
● District Office for Cumbria: Town Hall, *Cockermouth*, Cumbria CA13 9NP Cockermouth (090-082) 3498/9, Telex 64173).

North-West
Cheshire, Lancashire, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, High Peak District of Derbyshire and that part of Cumbria in the Employment Office areas of Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness, Ulverston and Grange-over-Sands
Regional Director: N. S. Belam
Regional Industrial Director: G. Moore
■● Regional Office: Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, *Manchester* M1 4BA (061-236 2171, Telex 667104).
Sub Office for Merseyside: 1 Old Hall Street, *Liverpool* L3 9HJ (051-236 5756, Telex 628013).

Yorkshire and Humberside
North, South and West Yorkshire and Humberside
Regional Director: D. M. Dell
Regional Industrial Director: A. F. A. Hassall
■● Regional Office: Priestley House, 1 Park Row, *Leeds* LS1 5LF (Leeds (0532) 443171, Telex 557925).

West Midlands
Salop, West Midlands Metropolitan County, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Hereford and Worcester
Regional Director: J. K. L. Thompson
● Regional Office: Ladywood House, Stephenson Street, *Birmingham* B2 4DT (021-632 4111, Telex 337021).

East Midlands
Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire (except High Peak District), Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire
Regional Director: N. Lott
● Regional Office: Severns House, 20 Middle Pavement, *Nottingham* NG1 7DW (Nottingham (0602) 56181, Telex 37143).

London and South-East
Greater London, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire and Isle of Wight
Regional Director: A. C. Coging
Regional Office: Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, *London* W14 8QH (01-603 2060, Telex 25991).

South-West
Cornwall (including Isles of Scilly), Devon, Somerset, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Avon and Dorset
Regional Director: R. C. McVickers
Regional Industrial Director: C. E. Cannell
● Regional Office: The Pithay, *Bristol* BS1 2PB (Bristol (0272) 291071, Telex 44214).
■ South-Western Industrial Development Office: Phoenix House, Notte Street, *Plymouth* PL1 2HF (Plymouth (0752) 21891/4, Telex 45494).

East
Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Suffolk
Regional Director: B. Feinstein
Regional Office: Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, *London* W14 8QH (01-603 2070, Telex 25991).
District Office for certain matters for Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire and Oxfordshire: Market Place House, *Reading*, Berks RG1 2EN (Reading (0734) 581261).

Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

The Industrial Development Division of the Scottish Economic Planning Department (SEPD) in Glasgow and the Welsh Office Industrial Department in Cardiff, in addition to exercising those industrial functions which have now been transferred to the Scottish and Welsh Secretaries of State, carry out certain functions for the Department of Industry on an agency basis. These parts of the Scottish and Welsh Offices, and the Northern Ireland Department of Commerce in Belfast, maintain close liaison with the Department on matters of common concern and interest.

Scotland
A. G. Manzie, Under-Secretary, Industrial Development Division of the Scottish Economic Planning Department.
Industrial Advisor: T. R. Dealtry
● Office for the whole of Scotland: Alhambra House, 45 Waterloo Street, Glasgow G2 6AT (041-248 2855, Telex 77583).
● District Office for the Highlands and Islands and North East Scotland: Caledonia House, 63/67 Academy Street, *Inverness* IV1 1LU (Inverness (0463) 30867/8).

Wales
J. H. Clement, Director, Industry Department of the Welsh Office.
A. Sutton, Industrial Director.
● Office for the whole of Wales: Government Buildings, Gabalfa, *Cardiff* CF4 4YL (Cardiff (0222) 62131, Telex 49267).
District Office for North Wales: Government Buildings, Dinerth Road *Colwyn Bay*, Clwyd (Colwyn Bay (0492) 44261).

Northern Ireland
D. Fell, Assistant Secretary, Department of Commerce, Northern Ireland.
● Office for the whole of Northern Ireland: Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, *Belfast* BT1 4JX (Belfast (0232) 34488, Telex 747025).
Mr. Manzie, Mr. Clement and Mr. Fell act as the equivalent of the Regional Director for the Department of Industry, and Mr. Dealtry and Mr. Sutton, as the equivalent of the Regional Industrial Director.

■ Regional Industrial Director (in addition to Regional Director).
● Offices providing services for British exporters (services for British exporters in the London and South-East and Eastern regions are provided by the Department of Trade's headquarters' Export Services and Promotions Division).

Offices of the Department of Industry; the industrial divisions of the Scottish and Welsh Offices; and of the Department of Commerce, Northern Ireland.

2 Department of Trade

Overseas trade. The Department is responsible for commercial policy and relations with overseas countries and is concerned with economic policies affecting the international position of the United Kingdom. It promotes United Kingdom commercial interests overseas, negotiates on trade and commercial matters, and administers United Kingdom protective tariffs. Under the direction of the British Overseas Trade Board, which was set up in January 1972 and has the Secretary of State for Trade as President, the Department promotes British exports, providing an export information service to industry and commerce, largely through the eight regional offices, and handling Government support for overseas trade fairs. The Export Credits Guarantee Department is a separate Department responsible to the Secretary of State for Trade, providing a credit insurance facility, and guaranteeing finance, for exported goods and services.

Shipping and civil aviation. The Department is the sponsor for the United Kingdom shipping and civil aviation industries including the conduct of international negotiations. It is also responsible for the regulation of marine safety.

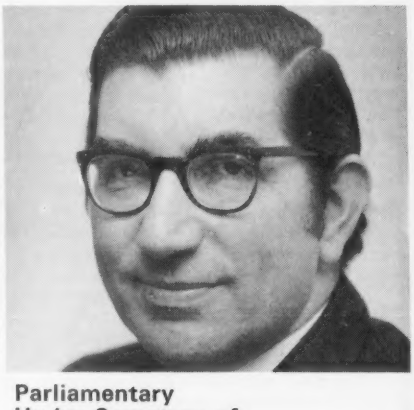
The Department sponsors the British Airways Board, the British Airports Authority and the Civil Aviation Authority, and approves the capital investment of these bodies. In addition, the Department issues policy guidance to the Civil Aviation Authority and administers the Authority's annual grant until such time as full recovery of costs is attained.

Commerce and industry. The Department is responsible in general for the basic legal framework for the regulation of industrial and commercial enterprises, administering a number of statutes governing company affairs and insolvency. It also holds general responsibility for company law, patent, trade mark and copyright matters, and for all matters affecting insurance. The Department of Trade is also the sponsor Department for tourism and the hotel and travel industries; the newspaper, printing and publishing industries; the film industry and the distributive and service trades.

Secretary of State for Trade and President of the Board of Trade
Edmund Dell

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State:
Trade
Michael Meacher

Overseas trade policy, including EEC questions, commercial relations and tariffs
Export Credits Guarantee Department
British Overseas Trade Board
Tourism and hotel and travel industries
Newspaper, film and publishing industries
Distributive and service trades



Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State:
Companies, Aviation and Shipping
Stanley Clinton Davis

Civil aviation, marine and shipping policy
Companies legislation
Insurance supervision
Insolvency service
Patent Office

Department of Trade

Headquarters organisation

Permanent Secretary: Sir Peter Thornton

The chart below is not intended to show the relative status of the posts.

Deputy Secretary	Division or Department		Head of Division
S. D. Wilks Chief Executive **British Overseas Trade Board**	Export Services and Promotions Overseas Projects Group Special Adviser on Japanese Market	ESP OPG	W. K. Ward P. G. F. Bryant J. I. McGhie
R. W. Gray**	General Division Commercial Relations and Exports 1* Europe Industry and Technology	Gen CRE1 EIT	R. M. Allott S. Abramson Miss K. E. Boyes
J. R. Steele	Commercial Relations and Exports 2 Commercial Relations and Exports 3 Commercial Relations and Exports 4 Commercial Relations and Exports 5 Export Development†	CRE2 CRE3 CRE4 CRE5 ED	W. M. Knighton D. N. Royce L. Lightman J. Caines D. N. Royce
P. A. R. Brown	Patent Office Insurance Companies Policy Companies Administration Insolvency Service Publishing, Tourism, Films and Distribution	Pats I CP C InsS PTFD	E. Armitage M. S. Morris R. C. M. Cooper D. Eagers E. G. Harper Miss M. J. Lackey
W. P. Shovelton	Civil Aviation Policy Civil Aviation International Relations Shipping Policy Marine	CAP CAIR SP MAR	G. C. Dick G. T. Rogers G. Lanchin J. N. Archer
	Chief Inspector of Accidents (Reports direct to Secretary of State) Information Parliamentary Branch	AIB Inf PB	W. H. Tench N. Gaffin P. E. R. Cohen

Industrial Advisers:‡
S. Baker (Co-ordinator), B. Nicholls

Divisions providing a common service to the Departments of Trade, Industry, and Prices and Consumer Protection are shown on page 14.

* Branch 2 of CRE1 reports through Mr. Abramson to Mr. Steele † Branch 2 of ED reports through Mr. Royce to Mr. Wilks. ‡ Work is also undertaken on behalf of the Department of Industry. ** Mr. Gray also has responsibility for co-ordinating advice on Export Policy matters.

London addresses

Code	Address	Telephone	Telex
V	1 VICTORIA STREET, SW1H 0ET	01-215 7877	8811074/5
AD	The Adelphi, John Adam Street, WC2N 6BQ	01-217 3000	22119
AT	Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, EC1N 2HD	01-583 8931	
BR	2-14 Bunhill Row, EC1Y 7LL	01-606 4071	
CO	Companies House, 55-71 City Road, EC1Y 1BB	01-253 9393	
HH	Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, EC4M 7HU	01-248 5757	886143
K	Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, SW1E 6SJ	01-215 7877	8811074/5
P	Southampton Buildings, WC2 1AY	01-405 8721	
PS	Parliament Square House, 34-36 Parliament Street, SW1A 2ND	01-233 3000	24730
S	Sanctuary Buildings, 16-20 Great Smith Street, SW1P 3DB	01-215 7877	8811074/5
SM	Shell Mex House, Strand, WC2R 0DP	01-217 3000	22119
SU	Sunley House, 90-93 High Holborn, WC1V 6LP	01-405 6911	264084
TM	Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, WC2A 2JY	01-405 7641	
XH	Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, EC4M 7HU	01-248 5757	886143

Some activities are undertaken on behalf of the Department of Trade by the regional and district offices of the Department of Industry (see page 6). Each Divisional entry following includes an address code to indicate its location.

2

Department of Trade

Address Code page 9

1

British Overseas Trade Board. President, Secretary of State for Trade; chairman, Sir Frederick Catherwood; vice-chairman, HRH The Duke of Kent. The Board consists of representatives of industry and commerce and of the Confederation of British Industry, Trades Union Congress, and the Departments of Trade and Industry, Export Credits Guarantee Department and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. It directs the work of the Export Services and Promotions and Export Development Divisions and the Overseas Projects Group, and the Exports to Japan Unit. V

Exports to Japan Unit. Offers specialist advice on the Japanese market, and co-ordinates the export promotion programme for Japan, including that of the British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo. HH

2

Commercial Relations and Exports. Protection of UK commercial interests overseas. Treaties and trade agreements with other countries, representations on commercial matters, etc. Trade questions arising from membership of the EEC. Assisted overseas by commercial departments of missions and consulates. There are five divisions, the first concerned with matters of general external policy including GATT and UNCTAD, and the others with individual countries and related general groupings. The latter four divisions have certain general export promotion responsibilities. V

Responsibility also for:

International Technological Collaboration Unit (Culham Laboratory, Abingdon, Oxfordshire. Tel: Abingdon (0235) 21840, Telex: 83189). Responsible for implementing technological collaboration agreements between Britain and other countries; assists in technological exchanges.

3

Europe, Industry and Technology. Co-ordination of interests of Departments of Trade, Industry, and Prices and Consumer Protection on a wide range of matters relating to UK membership of the European Communities. Main policy responsibility for advice to industry and commerce on these subjects. Departmental link with Parliamentary Scrutiny Committees. Industrial and technological aspects of UK membership of EEC and co-ordination of Departmental work in this field. Technological relations with West European countries. V

4

Overseas Projects Group. Co-ordination of official support for consultants, contractors, manufacturers and bankers pursuing major contracts in large projects overseas. Assistance in certain cases from the Overseas Projects Fund with pre-contractual expenses of firms pursuing major contracts. V

5

Export Development. General policy on export promotion. Development and finance of British Overseas Trade Board's export promotion activities. Co-ordination of the Department's interests in overseas aid and education and training for overseas trade. The Queen's Awards office. Export Licensing Branch. V

6

Export Services and Promotions. Under the direction of the British Overseas Trade Board and working closely with British Diplomatic Service Posts abroad, provides, with the Export Sections of the Department of Industry's Regional Offices, the Industrial Development Division of the Scottish Economic Planning Department, the Welsh Office Industry Department, and the Department of Commerce in Northern Ireland, advice, information and assistance to British companies engaged in overseas trading. Liaison with Technical Help to Exporters. XH

Co-ordination Branch. Co-ordination of policy on export services. Liaison with FCO overseas posts and other Departments. Policy guidance on export services to Department of Industry regional offices. Liaison with Technical Help to Exporters. XH

General Export Services Branch. Export services for firms in the London and South Eastern Region and the Eastern Region. Supply of information on overseas market prospects for particular goods. Help with business visits abroad and in making trade contacts overseas. Liaison with trade associations, etc. XH

Special Export Services Branch. Export Marketing Research Scheme. Arrangements for inward missions, VIPs and other business visitors from overseas. Home duty tours for Commercial Officers from overseas. Liaison with Export Clubs. European Components Service. British Export Trade Research Organisation (BETRO) Trust. Services to exporters of 'invisibles'. XH

Export Data Branch. Export Intelligence Service – a computer-based service providing subscribers with details of specific export opportunities and market intelligence on a selective basis. Collection, storage and dissemination of information on markets and marketing methods. Information on overseas tariffs and import regulations. Commercial standing of overseas firms. 'Hints to Businessmen' publications. XH

Fairs and Promotions Branch. Supports collective participation at overseas trade fairs through the joint venture and British pavilion schemes. Organises all-British fairs and symposia, and provides support for Store Promotions. Provides general information on overseas trade fairs. Supports groups of British businessmen visiting overseas markets through the outward mission scheme. Liaison with UK trade fairs and exhibition industry. HH

7

General. Anti-dumping investigations; protective actions against disruptive imports; import licensing; import duties; duty reliefs and remission; tariff origin rules; and general questions arising on the EEC Common Customs Tariff. The Division is also responsible for the Department of Trade input into general economic and industrial policy, general questions on export credit and co-ordination of the Department's policies towards export assistance and import saving. K

8

Companies Policy. Review of companies legislation; harmonisation of EEC company law; inflation accounting; industrial democracy. S

9

Companies Administration. Administration of the Companies Acts and related legislation; Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, Protection of Depositors Act, etc.; unit trusts; relations with the accountancy profession. Consideration of applications for investigation and carrying out investigations of companies under Sections 164, 165, 172 and 334 of the 1948 Companies Act; inquiries under Sections 32 and 109 of the 1967 Companies Act and arrangements for supervision of the securities market. S

Companies Registration Office

10

Industrial Advisers. Provide industrial advice for Ministers and senior officials over the whole range of the Department's activities, and beyond to other Departments and to NEDO, the British Overseas Trade Board, etc. The advisers have generally been directors of large companies. Each has experience of general management and more specific experience in the export and other specialised fields, and they work within Government for about two years. V

11

Insurance. Administration of the Insurance Companies Act 1974 including the authorisation and supervision of insurers; other matters affecting the insurance industry in Great Britain; matters affecting the overseas interests of British insurers including work in intergovernmental institutions, eg EEC, OECD and UNCTAD. S

12

Insolvency Service. All aspects of insolvency administration, including the winding-up of companies under the Companies Acts and the failures of individuals under the Bankruptcy and Deeds of Arrangement Acts: the Insolvency Act 1976. Administration of the Official Receivers' service in the High Courts and provincial offices. Supervision of liquidators and trustees; accounting for and management of funds. Insolvency matters affected by EEC legislation and EEC Draft Bankruptcy Convention. BR

Official Receivers (*High Court Offices*)

Bankruptcy TM

Companies Winding Up AT

Official Receivers (*Provincial offices*) BR

13

Patent Office and Industrial Property and Copyright Department. Registration of patents, designs and trade marks. Policy on these matters and on copyright (and sub-office at Baskerville House, Browncross Street, New Bailey Street, Salford M3 5FU. Tel: 061-832 9571 – Trade marks and Designs only). P

14

Publishing, Tourism, Films and Distribution. Sponsorship of film industry, hotel industry, tourism, the printing, publishing and newspaper industries, personal service and distributive trades (other than food and drink), commercial agents. CL

15

Civil Aviation Policy. Sponsorship role in relation to airlines and airports. Policy towards the British Airways Board, the British Airports Authority, and the Civil Aviation Authority, including appointments to these bodies, administration of the CAA grant and other matters under the Airports Authority Act 1965 and the Civil Aviation Act 1971. Formulation of policy and co-ordination of action on civil aviation security. Concern with aircraft noise and nuisance. The Civil Aviation Safety Adviser provides advice on civil aviation technical and operational safety matters. SM and AD

16

Civil Aviation (International Relations). International relations including negotiations for traffic rights covering both scheduled and non-scheduled air services. Relations with international civil aviation bodies, notably ICAO and ECAC Secretariat of the Commonwealth Air Transport Council. EEC involvement in civil aviation matters. SM

17

Marine. Administration of merchant shipping legislation. Safety, construction and equipment (through Marine Survey Offices). Crew matters

Department of Trade

2

Index page 15

(through Mercantile Marine Offices and the Registry of Shipping), marine pollution, navigational aids, work in tidal waters, etc. SU

HM Coastguard. Co-ordination of marine search and rescue. SU

18

Shipping Policy. General policy questions affecting the UK merchant fleet including fiscal policy, investment incentives, defence considerations, and structure, profitability and economic health of the industry. International shipping policy issues including flag discrimination, the role of Governments in relation to shipping conferences, flags of convenience, law of the sea and various international conventions on shipowners' liability. Discussion and negotiation on such issues with other Governments either directly or in UNCTAD, IMCO, OECD and other international fora. AD

Sea Transport Branch. Responsible for provision of merchant shipping or shipping space to meet the needs of government departments. Deals with planning of sea transport operations. Provides shipping intelligence service. PS

19

Accidents Investigation Branch. The investigation, in the United Kingdom, of accidents in which any civil aircraft are involved and participation in other administrations' investigations elsewhere of accidents to British registered or manufactured aircraft. Reports direct to the Secretary of State. SM

20

Information. The public presentation of Departmental policies, activities and services through press, radio and TV and publicity services generally. Common Services provide other information services on behalf of the Department (see page 14).

21

Parliamentary Branch. Responsible for the Department's parliamentary work – public and private Bills, subordinate legislation, Parliamentary Questions, etc.

22

Common Services. Accountancy Services; Economics and Statistics; Establishment; Finance and Economic Appraisal; Solicitor's Department.
The above Divisions serve the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection (see page 14).

Export Credits Guarantee Department

Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (01-606 6699, Telex 883601)

A separate Government Department responsible to the Secretary of State for Trade, ECGD provides credit insurance for UK exporters against non-payment risks, guarantees to banks for export finance, and insurance against political risks on new overseas investments. Support is also available against cost-escalation on certain large capital goods contracts; and for performance bonds on large cash or near-cash contracts.

Comprehensive Guarantee Underwriting Group: Wholeturnover supplier credit insurance for continuous business by manufacturers, merchants, confirming houses or overseas subsidiaries of UK firms, involving exports of raw materials, semi manufactures, consumer goods, consumer durables, production-line equipment and engineering goods. External trade. Overseas stockholding. Financial accounting and refinancing. Data processing. Claims. ECGD regional organisation; offices at:

Central London	Waverley House, 7-12 Noel Street, London W1V 3PB
North London	593-599 High Road, Tottenham, London N17 6SW
South London	320 Purley Way, Croydon, Surrey CR9 4HL
Belfast	River House, High Street, Belfast BT1 2BE
Birmingham	Colmore Centre, 115 Colmore Row, Birmingham B3 3SB
Bristol	1 Redcliffe Street, Bristol BS1 6NP
Cambridge	72-80 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1NJ
Glasgow	Fleming House, 134 Renfrew Street, Glasgow G3 6TL
Leeds	West Riding House, 67 Albion Street, Leeds LS2 5AA
Manchester	Elisabeth House, St. Peter's Square, Manchester M2 4AJ

Project Underwriting Group A: Project underwriting policy and procedures. Specific supplier credit guarantees, buyer credits and lines of credit for Eastern Bloc countries. Guarantees for banks providing export finance. Guarantees for performance bonds on capital goods contracts of £1 million upwards. Financing of buyer credits in foreign currencies.

Project Underwriting Group B: Specific supplier credit guarantees, buyer credits and lines of credit (except exports to Eastern Bloc countries). Guarantees for exports of ships, arms and civil aircraft, for overseas constructional works and for 'services' (consultancies, 'know how', leasing, etc). Insurance of new overseas investment against political risks. Cost escalation scheme for capital contracts of £2 million upwards.

Departmental Services Group: ECGD's Parliamentary work, policy coordination, assessment of market conditions, relations with export credit authorities overseas, international export credit agreements, publicity.

Headquarters organisation

K. Taylor (Secretary and Head of Department)	D. C. Smith (Under-Secretary)	Comprehensive Guarantee Underwriting Group
	K. W. Cotterill (Under-Secretary and Deputy Head of Department)	Project Underwriting Group A
	R. T. Kemp (Under-Secretary)	Project Underwriting Group B
	J. Gill (Under-Secretary)	Departmental Services Group

Official Receivers' offices

Official Receivers are responsible for the administration of cases in bankruptcy and compulsory liquidation. Inquiries should be addressed to the nearest Official Receiver.

High Court of Justice
Senior Official Receiver: J. B. Clemetson.

Bankruptcy
Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY (01-405 7641).
Official Receivers: D. A. Thorne; J. Tye.

Companies Winding-up
Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD (01-583 8931).
Official Receivers: L. R. Bates; N. Saddler; H. W. J. Christmas.

Birmingham. Commercial Union House, Martineau Square, Birmingham B2 4UP (021-236 8831/7). A. S. Ford; J. F. Hirst.

Bournemouth. Burlington Arcade, Bournemouth BH1 2JS (0202-28208/9). R. F. Savage.

Bradford. West Riding House, Cheapside, Bradford BD1 4LJ (0274-33651/2). V. Duffy.

Brighton. Windsor House (East Entrance), 30-35 Edward Street, Brighton BN2 2JZ (0273-64301/4 and 688265/8). J. F. O'Reilly.

Bristol. Sun Alliance House, 4 Colston Avenue, Bristol BS1 4BN (0272-290268). D. S. Clackett.

Cambridge. 49 Bateman Street, Cambridge CB2 1LT (0223-58911). W. J. Llewellyn.

Canterbury. Lombard House, 12-17 Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury CT1 2NQ (0227-62070 and 65037). A. Rout.

Cardiff. 3rd Floor, Hayes House, The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 2UG (0222-30575/6/7). R. G. Waldron.

Continued on page 13

3 Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

The Department of Prices and Consumer Protection was set up in March 1974, under a Secretary of State, and took over responsibility from the former Department of Trade and Industry for policy on prices and consumer affairs, and from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for policy on food prices.

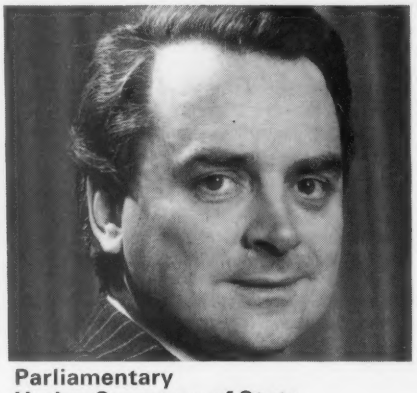
Prices. The Department is the focal point for measures to deal with the generality of prices questions. It sponsors the Price Commission and has the principal responsibility for policy over the whole range of retail prices, including food prices, except for those of the nationalised industries. It has overall responsibility for policy on food subsidies, though other Departments undertake the detailed administration.

Consumer protection. The Department deals with consumer affairs generally and is responsible for policy on fair trading, home and consumer safety, consumer credit, standards, weights and measures, including metrication, and for monopolies, mergers and restrictive practices. The Director General of Fair Trading is appointed by the Secretary of State.

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection
Roy Hattersley

Minister of State
John Fraser

Consumer protection
Home and consumer safety
Restrictive practices
Monopolies and mergers
Metrication
Consumer credit
National Consumer Council
Nationalised Industry Consumer Councils



Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State
Robert Maclennan

Price Code and future prices legislation
Trading standards
Food subsidies
Consumer interest commodity markets
Nationalised Industry Consumer Council appointments
Consumer Advice Centres and Citizens' Advice Bureaux

Headquarters organisation

Permanent Secretary: Sir Kenneth Clucas

The chart is not intended to show the relative status of the posts.

Deputy Secretary	Division or Department		Head of Division,
J. C. Burgh	Prices Policy and Consumer Credit	PPC	W. Nicoll
	Food Prices and Distribution	FPD	I. H. Lightman
	Fair Trading	FT	D. N. Byrne
	Metrology, Quality Assurance and Standards*	MQS	E. N. Eden
	Information*	Inf	M. A. S. Garrod
	Personnel and General Co-ordinator*		Miss J. Blow
	Parliamentary Branch	PB	T. D. Lloyd

* Report direct to Sir Kenneth Clucas.

Divisions providing a common service to the Departments of Prices and Consumer Protection, Trade, and Industry are shown on page 14.

The Department also has responsibility for the work of the Price Commission, the Office of Fair Trading, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission the Metrication Board, the British Hallmarking Council, the Hearing Aid Council, the National Consumer Council, the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee, and the Nationalised Industry Consumer Councils.

London addresses

Code	Address	Telephone	Telex
V	1 VICTORIA STREET, SW1H 0ET	01-215 7877	8811074/5
AB	Abell House, John Islip Street, SW1P 4LN	01-211 3000	
CS	Chapter Street House, 26 Chapter Street, SW1P 4NS	01-834 7032	

Each Divisional entry following includes an address code to indicate its location.

Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

3

Address Code page 12

1

Prices Policy and Consumer Credit. Policy on price control or supervision for non-food goods and services (except distribution); prices legislation and overall responsibility for policy relating to the Price Code; focal point for Departmental interest in prices and income policy. Implementation of the Consumer Credit Act 1974. Liaison with Consumer Credit Division of Office of Fair Trading. Enforcement of credit control restrictions. Administration of hire purchase legislation. V

2

Food Prices and Distribution. Policy on distribution, prices and margins in food industry. Policy and legislation on food subsidies. Implementation, with Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, of food subsidy schemes. Liaison with the National Consumer Council. Responsibility for the Nationalised Industry Consumer Councils. V

3

Fair Trading. Monopolies, mergers and restrictive practices (including EEC competition rules). Consumer advice and protection (other than standards, weights and measures, and consumer credit). Safety of consumer goods, including fireworks. Certification trade marks and hall-marking. Liaison with the Office of Fair Trading and the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. V

4

Metrology, Quality Assurance and Standards. Policy on UK and international standards and on quality assurance. British participation in international standards organisations. Government support to the British Standards Institution. Co-ordination of Government policy on metrication and liaison with Metrication Board. AB

Weights and Measures Service. Provides a technical service to Weights and Measures Authorities and others in discharge of the Department's statutory responsibilities under the Weights and Measures Act 1963. CS

5

Information. The public presentation of Departmental policies, activities and services through press, radio and TV and publicity services through press, radio and TV and publicity services generally. Common Services provide other information services on behalf of the Department (see page 14). V

6

Parliamentary Branch. Responsible for co-ordinating the Department's parliamentary work – public and private Bills, subordinate legislation, Parliamentary Questions, etc. V

7

Common Services. Accountancy Services; Economics and Statistics; Establishment; Finance and Economic Appraisal: Solicitor's Department.

The above Divisions serve the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection (see page 14).

Associated organisations of the three Departments

Air Travel Reserve Fund Agency. 20 Manvers Street, Bath BA1 1LX (0225-6969).

British Airports Authority. 2 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6JL (01-834 6621, Telex 919039).

British Hallmarking Council. PO Box 47, 41 Church Street, Birmingham B3 2DY (021-236 9021).

British Standards Institution. 2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS (01-629 9000).

British Tourist Authority. Queen's House, 64 St. James's Street, London SW1A 1NF (01-629 9191).

Civil Aviation Authority. Space House, 43/59 Kingsway, London WC2B 6TE (01-379 7311).

Design Council. 28 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4SU (01-839 8000).

English Tourist Board. 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0DU (01-730 3400).

Hearing Aid Council. 40a Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7DE (01-638 9226).

Metrication Board. 22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6LE (01-242 6828).

Monopolies and Mergers Commission. New Court, 48 Carey Street, London WC2A 2JT (01-831 6111).

National Consumer Council. 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AA (01-930 5752).

National Computing Centre. Oxford Road Manchester M1 7ED (061-228 6333, Telex 668962).

National Research Development Corporation. Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SL (01-828 3400, ext. 468).

Office of Fair Trading. Field House, Breams Buildings, London EC4A 1PR (01-242 2858).

Performing Right Tribunal. Room 105, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1AY (01-405 8721, ext. 3353).

Price Commission. Neville House, Page Street, London SW1P 4LS (01-222 8020).

Scottish Consumer Council. 4 Somerset Place, Glasgow G3 7JT (041-332 3377).

Welsh Consumer Council. 8 St Andrew's Place, Cardiff CF1 3BE (0222-25416 and 27311).

Official Receivers' offices

continued from page 11

Chester. Dee Hills Park, Chester CH3 5AR (0244 21471/2). H. Robertson.

Croydon. Park House, 22 Park Street, Croydon CR9 1TX (01-681 2633). R. A. D. Copper.

Exeter. Eastgate House, High Street, Exeter EX4 3JU (0392-36886). A. J. Seldon.

Gloucester. Grosvenor House, Station Road, Gloucester GL1 1ST (0452-21658/9 and 27997). H. W. Kirkwood.

Hull. Beverley House, St. Stephen's Square, Hull HU1 3XF (0482-23720 and 23729). J. E. Friend.

Ipswich. St. Clare House, Greyfriars, Ipswich IP1 1LX (0473-56731). T. A. Tuck.

Leeds. Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds LS1 5BX (0532-448851). W. A. Bishop.

Leicester. Prospect House, 94 Regent Road, Leicester LE1 7DE (0533-22251/3). H. Roach.

Liverpool. West Africa House, 25 Water Street, Liverpool L2 0RQ (051-236 9131/2), K. Matthewson.

Manchester. Townbury House, 11 Blackfrairs Street, Salford M3 5AB (061-832 2471) K. A. Miller; A. N. Percy.

Newcastle upon Tyne. 3rd Floor, 4 St. Nicholas Buildings, St. Nicholas Street, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 1RF (0632-21104/5). R. Graham.

Northampton. 90 Abington Street, Northampton NN1 2BX (0604-37288/9). W. J. Llewellyn.

Norwich. Davey House, Castle Meadow. Norwich NOR 02D (0603-28983/4). T. A. Tuck.

Nottingham. 1 Collin Street, Nottingham NG1 7EP (0602-51596/8). W. W. Jordan.

Plymouth. 63 New George Street, Plymouth PL1 1RD (0752-68554). A. J. Seldon.

Reading. PO Box No. 40, Monarch House, 75-79 Caversham Road, Reading RG1 8AW (0734-581931/5). E. A. Perkins.

Rochester. Gordon House, Star Hill, Rochester (0634-42603 and 46906). A. Rout.

St. Annes-on-Sea. Petros House, St. Andrews Road North, Lytham St. Annes FY8 2JD (0253-721271). M. Clark.

Sheffield. 8/12 Furnival Gate, The Moor, Sheffield S1 4QN (0742-26691/3). T. Wilks.

Southampton. Western Range, 83-85 London Road, Southampton SO9 1NQ (0703-23348/9 and 23340). R. F. Savage.

Southend. 2nd Floor, Colman House, 61 Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea SS2 6EF (0702-41316/7). J. M. Christensen.

Stockton. 4 Bridge Road, Stockton-on-Tees, Teesside TS18 3BP (0642-65598/9). R. Graham.

Stoke. London House, Hide Street, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 1QN (0782-45256/8). A. K. Sales.

Swansea. 5th Floor, Sun Alliance Building. 166/167 St. Helens' Road, Swansea SA1 5DL (0792-42861/3). P. W. Nunn.

Watford. 40 Clarendon Road, Watford WD1 1HJ (0923-44288). F. L. Sage.

4 Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection:

Common Services

The chart below is not intended to show the relative status of the posts.

Deputy Secretary	Division or Department		Head of Division
D. A. Lovelock Principal Establishment and Finance Officer	Establishment Personnel	EP	E. J. D. Warne
	Establishment Management Services and Manpower	EM	G. C. Lowe
	Establishment General Services	EG	J. Fish
	Finance and Economic Appraisal	FEA	R. H. F. Croft
M. J. Kerry The Solicitor	Overseas Trade and ECGD	Sol A	T. D. Salmon
	Domestic Commercial Law and Consumer Protection	Sol B	G. A. Preston
	Prosecutions and Investigations	Sol C	J. A. Trapnell
	Industry and Financial Assistance	Sol D	J. B. Evans
H. H. Liesner Chief Economic Adviser L. S. Berman Director of Statistics	Economics and Statistics 1	EcS 1	E. H. M. Price
	Economics and Statistics 3	EcS 3	P. M. Rees
	Economics and Statistics 4	EcS 4	R. O. Goss
	Economics and Statistics 5	EcS 5	Vacant
	Economics and Statistics 6	EcS 6	Miss R. J. Maurice
	Business Statistics Office	BSO	M. C. Fessey
	Accountancy Services	ASD	J. A. Knox
	Information	Inf	R. J. J. Tuite

The Deputy Secretaries each report to the Permanent Secretaries of the three Departments as appropriate on matters affecting their respective Departments. Mr. Knox reports to Mr. Sharp (shown under Department of Industry).

London addresses

Code	Address	Telephone	Telex
V	1 VICTORIA STREET, SW1H 0ET	01-215 7877	8811074/5
AB	Abell House, John Islip Street, SW1P 4LN	01-211 3000	
HH	Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, EC4M 7HU	01-248 5757	
K	Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, SW1E 6SJ	01-215 7877	
XH	Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, EC4M 7HU	01-248 5757	886143

Each Divisional entry includes an address code to indicate its location.

1

Accountancy Services. A common service to the Departments of Industry, Trade, Energy and Prices and Consumer Protection for all accountancy questions. HH

2

Economics and Statistics. Economic and statistical analysis and advice; forecasts and special studies to assist in formulating economic and industrial policies; data collection and processing. There are five divisions providing a common service to the Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection. They are: industrial, regional, and aerospace economics (EcS1); manufacturing industry – monitoring and assessment (EcS3); home economy – economics and statistics; price code and consumer protection: shipping and aviation economics (EcS4); international trade and balance of payments (EcS5); financial statistics; statistics of research and development; statistics of the distributive and services trades (EcS6). V

Business Statistics Office (Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NP7 1XG. Tel: 0633 56111). The principal Government agency for collecting and processing statistics from business firms.

3

Establishment. There are three divisions which provide common services to the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection. Establishment Personnel – personnel management, including senior staff management; Establishment Management Services and Manpower – organisational matters, management services, manpower forecasts, complementing and staff inspection, public appointments, honours; Establishment General Services – establishment matters common to all classes, office services, libraries and industrial staff, dispersal policy, focal point for Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration cases and Race Relations Board cases. V

Statistics and Market Intelligence Library. A reference library for the use of the Departments and the public of material on overseas markets, including large collections of economic and general statistics, catalogues of foreign manufacturers, overseas market surveys and development plans, and overseas trade and telephone directories. XH

4

Finance and Economic Appraisal. General financial policy and control for the Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection. Co-ordination and preparation of the Estimates and PES forecasts. Development and application of criteria for evaluation of current and proposed expenditure and of the effectiveness of the expenditure programmes. Liaison and co-ordination for Exchequer and Audit Department, Public Accounts Committee and Select Committee on Expenditure. Control of accounts work and internal audit. AB

5

Solicitor's Department. Acts as adviser on legal matters involved in the work of the Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection and the Export Credits Guarantee Department. It is responsible for drafting all subordinate legislation, and for prosecutions arising from Department-administered Acts. There are four divisions. Division A – overseas trade and ECGD; Division B – domestic commercial law and consumer protection; Division C – prosecutions and investigations; Division D – industry and industrial assistance, posts and telecommunications and patents. K

6

Information. Briefing, paid publicity, external and internal publications, including *Trade and Industry,* and the EEC Information Unit (see page 5). The Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection undertake the public presentation of their own Departmental business (see pages 4, 11, and 13). V

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continued from before supplement

One of the smallest firms involved in Export Year is Goddard Export Services, of Harrogate. It consists of Mr R. W. Goddard and his Norwegian-born wife, who between them speak English and six foreign languages. The company is involved in export consultancy work, in helping companies find overseas agents and in selling abroad on its own account.

Mr Goddard, a former group sales director of Fairbairn Lawson, has 22 years' experience in selling throughout the world. He now concentrates particularly on the Central and South American and Middle Eastern markets.

Construction in the Middle East

Middle East Economic Digest and AMR International are sponsoring a conference on 'Middle East Construction and Development' to be held at the Grosvenor House Hotel, London on 10 and 11 May. The conference is designed to give consultant engineers, civil engineers, architects, designers, builders and equipment subcontractors the first-hand information that they need to formulate new business strategies to succeed in this changing environment. A panel of speakers from the Middle East, Europe, United States and the Far East will be providing the most up-to-date analysis of the problems and remedies of operating in the Middle East construction market.

Maintaining market shares

The organisers say the conference will not provide a simple ABC of how to operate in the Middle East but is aimed at companies which already operate in the Middle East and know their business but are becoming increasingly concerned about how to maintain their market shares in increasingly uncertain conditions.

Further information can be obtained from MEED/AMR, 6 to 10 Frederick Close, Stanhope Place, London W2 2HD or MEED/AMR, 84 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1DL, tel. 01-242 8533.

Hints to business men booklets

A revised edition of the booklet on India has been published in the *Hints to business men* series. British business men who intend visiting this country on export business can obtain copies of the booklet from Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Room D05, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7146, or any Regional Office of the Department of Industry.

Advertisements are accepted for all booklets in the series which covers over 100 countries. Inquiries about advertising should be addressed to Cheiron Press Ltd, 8/10 Parkway, London NW1 7AD, tel. 01-267 1285.

Birmingham's first-ever mission to Peru . . .

The first ever trade mission to Peru organised by Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce sets off from Birmingham today (15 April).

The mission, staged at the request of the British embassy will be based at Lima, the capital of Peru, where nearly 70 per cent of all Peru's industries are concentrated and almost all concerns in other parts of Peru which engage in import trade maintain their head offices.

The chamber feels that there are two reasons why British exporters should be looking at Peru. First, Peru is at the top of the Latin American league after the big three of Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela and, second Britain is now contributing effectively to some of the major new projects in Peru. UK exports were up by 50 per cent in 1974 and by over 150 per cent in the first six months of 1975.

Four growth areas which offer particular opportunities for British exporters are machine tools, chemicals, textile machinery and food and drink processing and packaging equipment.

. . . and in September, Mexico

For its third mission to Latin America this year, the Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce is organising a trade mission to Mexico from 17 to 24 September.

The mission will be based in Mexico City but during the week members will be able to visit other commercial centres.

Further information can be obtained from, Richard Grier, Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce, PO Box 360, Harborne Road, Birmingham B15 3DH, tel. 021-454 6171.

Geneva consensus on commodity fund

There was a wide measure of consensus at the United Nations negotiating conference on a common fund – which ended on 3 April in Geneva – that the aims of the fund should be to stabilise commodity prices around longer term market trends.

This point was made by Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade in answer to parliamentary questions on 6 April. The conference, Mr Dell said, did not adopt a formal decision or resolution. Instead the conference chairman, ambassador Walker of Jamaica, made a statement in which he summed up his understanding of the principal developments during the session and invited the conference to reconvene not later than November 1977.

At this conference further negotiations would take place on the financial structure, commodity coverage and the management of the fund.

Loan for Turkey

A £20 million loan which Lazard Brothers and Co Ltd, acting on behalf of a syndicate of London and Scottish clearing banks, has made available to Istanbul Petrol Rafinerisi AS, Turkey is being backed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

The loan will help finance a contract awarded to Badger Ltd for the process and engineering design, project management and procurement of UK contracts for a second expansion project of the oil refinery at Izmit, west Turkey.

This is the second contract awarded to Badger from Turkey this year to be supported by an ECGD-guaranteed loan arranged by Lazard Brothers.

New Mauritius factory

The new, large-scale textile mill, established under the export processing zone scheme in Mauritius, opened by David Whitehead and Sons (Mauritius) Ltd. The factory building is prefabricated system designed by Conder International Ltd, Winchester, and incorporates a British air-conditioning plant. Some of the machinery for the production of industrial cloth has been supplied by British manufacturers.

Overseas trade exhibitions

Brisk business at US tv fair

From David Esterson, British embassy, Washington DC

In the words of a leading American publication serving the broadcasting industry 'Upbeat is the word for NAB'. This certainly held true for the British manufacturers who displayed a wide range of equipment to nearly 13,000 engineers and broadcasting executives attending the fifty-fifth annual convention and exhibition of the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) held in Washington DC from 27 to 30 March.

Under NAB regulations, only United States companies are eligible for membership and exhibit privileges and it was through their associated companies and representatives that 14 British companies under the sponsorship of the Electronic Engineering Association and with the backing of the British Overseas Trade Board took part in the fifth British joint venture exhibit at this event.

All of the British exhibitors received serious inquiries for their products and in many cases sold the equipment on display. Marconi sold two cameras to a Florida television station and by the end of the third day, English Electric Valve Co had taken orders valued at over $100,000 including an order from one customer who appeared with cash-in-hand. A Neve mixing console was sold to a Washington DC station and a Rank Cintel unit was purchased by a tape production company.

A key element in the success of the British firms is their determination to project the image to their customers that they are totally committed to the United States market and that they comply with United States engineering and service standards in all respects. Such was their satisfaction with the exhibition that before it was over, the British exhibitors were planning to expand their exhibits in 1978 when the NAB convention will be held in Las Vegas, Nevada.

There are now 1,027 television and 8,541 radio stations in the United States and over a dozen major networks for whose executives and engineers attendance at the NAB annually is a 'must'. During all four days of the exhibition stands were crowded not only with these American visitors but also with large numbers of representatives of broadcasting organisations from countries throughout the world. In addition to the products of American manufacturers, from the giants of the industry to the smallest firm introducing its first product, manufacturers from Britain, France, Germany, Holland, Japan and Canada showed the latest in radio/television equipment on the stands of their United States based subsidiaries or agents.

Since it was last held in the American capital in 1973, the exhibition has spread from four exhibition halls in two hotels to 10 exhibition areas, plus private suites, in three hotels. There were a record breaking 215 commercial exhibits and 14 public service exhibits occupying in excess of 90,000 sq ft and frequent shuttle bus services linked the three exhibit hotels and the 10 additional hotels used to house the convention delegates and exhibitors. It was the first time that any exhibition held in Washington had occupied all of the exhibit halls in the three hotels and despite some grumbling on the part of exhibitors and delegates at the inconvenience caused by the displays not being housed under one roof (which was compounded by the unexpected arrival of 75-82°F temperatures), there was general agreement that the industry was (in the words of NAB president, Vincent T. Wasilewski), 'in a very, very solid position' a view confirmed by the keen interest shown by visitors in all of the equipment on display.

Watching the flying spot on the Rank Precision Industries stand at the Washington fair.

Fruitful contacts at Foodex

From J. W. MacDonald, British embassy, Tokyo

Hoteres and Foodex is the largest food exhibition in Japan and is the only one specialising in imported food products. Eleven UK companies took part in a joint venture at the fifth exhibition held in Tokyo from 14 to 18 March.

Attendance has increased steadily over the years, and in 1977 the visitors totalled 74,000. This was 32 per cent up on the 1976 figure. Even more significantly, 80 per cent were from the trade.

Some exhibitors in the joint venture organised by the British Food Export Council and the British Overseas Trade Board, were disappointed over problems experienced in clearing their products through Customs to permit sampling. But there was general agreement that participation in the show brought good exposure to an excellent cross section of Japanese contacts specialising in processed food and drink.

Other countries taking part were the United States, Australia, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, France, Belgium, Poland and India. Reflecting the key roles played by agricultural products in their exports, the American and Danish stands were the largest, but the organisers' records show that the UK stand was equally as popular as that of the United States.

Opportunities to have serious business discussions were not overlooked by the British exhibitors. In common with other trade fairs in Japan, few orders were taken on the

Mr I. A. Howie, Merrydown Wine Co Ltd, shows his company's applewine, a recent and popular introduction to the Japanese market.

spot, but there is every indication that Hoteres and Foodex 1977 provided an excellent means of cultivating long-term and potentially fruitful contacts.

Although there are now signs that Japan is at last emerging from the economic recession resulting from the steep increase in oil prices at the end of 1973, consumer spending is still at a low ebb. Despite this, the demand for high quality food and drink shows no sign of abatement, and Britain has maintained its position as a major supplier of food and drink products appealing to the top end of the market.

Over the three years 1974-1976, exports of food and drink from the UK to Japan increased from £32.4 million to £32.4 million and the proportion of total exports from Britain to Japan occupied by processed food and drink now stands at 12 per cent. Much of this is accounted for by Scotch whisky, both in bulk and in bottles, but black tea, confectionery, jams and marmalades and other food preparations also hold a significant place.

Petro Expo draws the crowds

From F. Paul Pedersen, British consulate-general, Houston

A British group exhibited at the ninth petrochemical and refining exposition (Petro Expo) held in Houston from 21 to 24 March in a first joint venture under the sponsorship of the Council of British Manufacturers of Petroleum Equipment and the British Overseas Trade Board. All British exhibitors expressed satisfaction with their participation and several reported receiving substantial inquiries for their products.

The petrochemical and refining exposition has grown considerably in the last nine years into a diversified oil and gas exhibition; one that has created and maintained a prominent position in the petroleum industry. There were over 514 exhibitors occupying over 150,750 sq ft. In conjunction with the exhibition, 68 technical sessions were held dealing with various subjects from loss prevention in the chemical industry to heat-transfer problems and alternate energy sources in process technology. Attendance at the exposition this year exceeded 30,000 engineers, buyers and technical professionals from all facets of the petrochemical industry. This included visitors from over 60 countries; and groups from Canada, Denmark and France exhibited and two Japanese firms were represented by their United States subsidiaries.

With wide response and acclaim on the part of the exhibitors and visitors, it is clear they consider Houston to be the centre of the chemical engineering industry and the organisers have announced that the next exposition will be held again in Houston from 2 to 5 April 1979.

Successful Nepcon – as usual

From Norman Sutherland, British consulate-general, Los Angeles

Fourteen British electronic manufacturers participated in a joint venture at Nepcon-West '77 at Anaheim, California, from 1 to 3 March, making this the ninth successive joint venture at this venue co-sponsored by the Westminster Chamber of Commerce and the British Overseas Trade Board.

The British firms' reactions could almost be a recording of the previous eight shows. As usual, everything went right; as usual, the visitors were interested to the point of enthusiasm, in their products; as usual, every firm considered their participation to be 'well worth-while' and as usual, the vast majority intend to repeat their success at Nepcon-West '78.

The only factors that were not usual were the record number of exhibitors, 546, the record attendance of 32,197 and all the signs pointing to a strong upswing for the electronic packaging market in southern California for the coming year.

The British contingent forecast an average sales volume, as a result of having taken part in this show, in excess of $100,000 per firm, over the next 12 months, giving an aggregate forecast of approximately $1.5 million.

In retrospect, 1976 was the year of recovery for the electronic packaging industry and 1977 should be even better, according to industry spokesmen. Even the semiconductor industry sees 1977 as a good year, in spite of increased competition, price-cutting and rationalisation of products to phase out older lines that are not moving as fast as more recently developed lines, reflecting in general a mood of cautious optimism. Specifically, manufacturers of connectors, printed-circuit boards, hybrid circuits and related equipment and supplies are buoyant in their market attitudes and appear to be convinced that good times lie ahead for the production and packaging industry.

This general mood of satisfaction and optimism was reflected by the British exhibitors. The consensus was that this is a well-organised and managed show and located as it is in a dynamic market at a bullish period in time, Nepcon-West '78 should be even better. To prove their point, 13 of the 14 British joint venture participants stated that they would recommend to their respective management boards that they participate in the '78 show at Anaheim.

UK medical equipment impresses nurses

From Peter Fishman, British consulate-general, Los Angeles

Ten British exhibitors, sponsored by the British Health-Care Export Council, made up an impressive and well-received exhibit at the twenty-fourth annual congress of the Association of Operating Room Nurses held at the Anaheim Convention Center in California from 22 to 24 March.

Located at the entrance to the 230-exhibit event, the British joint venture, the third at this congress, showed a broad range of medical equipment. The meeting was the best attended ever, with more than 5,000 nurses and over 3,500 exhibitors.

Considerable interest was shown in the Seton Group's surgical dressings and disposable plastic appliances. The Watkins and Watson low-air loss bed drew nurses interested in testing this new system which is designed to prevent pressure sores from developing and generally to increase patients' comfort while reducing demand on valuable nursing time. Another British participant to use the therapeutic effect of air pressure in their products was Flowtron-Aire. The intermittent compression therapy 'boots', for the treatment of 'swollen leg', were exhibited by Berkeley Bio-Engineering, recently appointed as the firm's United States distributor.

Already very active and successful in the United States market were two other participants: Warne Surgical Products and Portex Ltd. Represented by its subsidiary, Portex showed its range of disposable plastic products including their soft-cuff, endotracheal tubes. Warne exhibited catheters, tubes, and anaesthetic sundries made from single-use and reusable materials.

New to the United States medical market, and well pleased with their participation at the show, were A. C. Daniels and Co, exhibiting a lateral transfer patient system which is designed to limit the danger of cross-infection, and Dycem Plastics Ltd, whose patented plastic mats are anti-bacterial and control contamination in 'clean' hospital areas.

The meeting was judged to be a success by all participants as a means of making contact with, and receiving feedback from, a very influential professional group.

EXPORT YEAR

Over 2000 companies are already taking part in Export Year. But there is still plenty of time to join them. Write to or phone the Export Year Office, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1 0ET. Tel. 01-215 5180/3393/5773.

Overseas trade
export services

New UK-Gulf container service

P & O Strath-Ellerman Services and the United Arab Shipping Company (SAG) are jointly forming the Arabian Peninsular Container Line (APCL), to operate a container service from the UK to Arabian ports.

Based on an expansion of the existing P & O Strath-Ellerman container service, the frequency of the new APCL service will be increased from a 21-day to an 11-day cycle. The first sailing will be from Tilbury on 25 April with future sailings alternating between Liverpool and Tilbury. In addition to Dubai and Muscat, direct calls will also be made at Dammam and Bahrain. Doha, Abu Dhabi and other leading trading centres in the United Arab Emirates will be served via Dubai.

Operational management of APCL will be co-ordinated by P & O Strath Services. Bookings, documentation and general administration in the UK will be co-ordinated by Eastern Liner Services. The service will be marketed jointly by both P & O Strath Services and the United Arab Shipping Company.

Further information: circle 262

Lunn Poly's 'Fare Deal' brochure issued

A second, enlarged edition of Lunn Poly's 'Fare Deal' brochure is published. 'Fare Deal' is a programme of inclusive, cost-saving travel to cities outside Europe most frequently visited by Britain's travelling businessmen.

The new brochure, covering the period April 1977 to March 1978, includes Australia and New Zealand for the first time, while the number of destinations in North and South America, and the Far East, have been greatly extended.

The brochure details the direct flights to New York, Miami and Los Angeles and in the Far East, there are a number of new arrangements which combine visits to Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, and other important business centres in this part of Asia.

Lunn Poly is also launching its hotel and car-hire discount scheme. Companies who have business travel accounts with Lunn Poly will automatically become members of this scheme. They will be entitled to reductions of about 10 per cent on room and breakfast tariffs at major hotels in Britain, Europe, the United States, Japan and other important business travel destination countries. They will also be entitled to a 10 per cent discount on the rental tariffs of leading car hire companies.

Further information: circle 263

Stained glass to New York

Shipping to New York of 46 panels and roundels of twelfth and thirteenth century stained glass from Canterbury Cathedral was recently assisted by Meadows Airfreight.

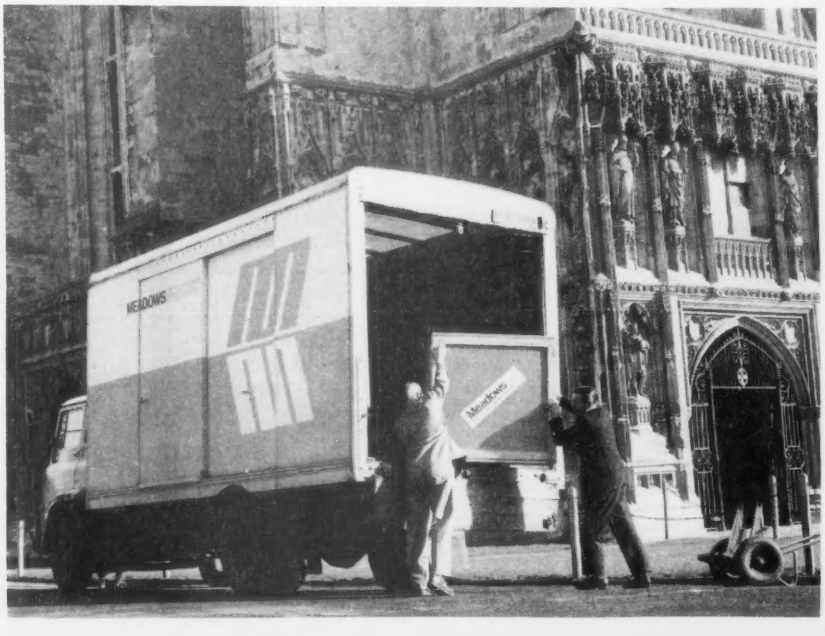
In association with their New York agents, Inter Maritime Forwarding Co Inc, Meadows handled all the export documentation formalities in the UK, special road transport of the shipment from Canterbury to Gatwick Airport and destination arrangements in New York City. Packed in special steel and plexiglass frames, the glass represented a shipment of 168 cu ft, and weighed well over a ton.

Meadows worked closely with specialist packers Export Packing Services and Hairlok Ltd, both of Maidstone, Kent, and with Laker Airways, which effected the trans-atlantic airfreight shipment.

As their contribution to the preservation programme, the companies provided their services free of charge.

Further information: circle 264

Canterbury Cathedral's stained glass on the first stage of its journey to New York.



Agents for Amazon service

Frota Amazonica SA (Frotama), the Brazilian flag service for the Amazon region, is increasing its services to and from the UK in 1977. To help this expansion Frotama has appointed Benjamin Ackerley and Son, Liverpool, and Constantine and Co, London, as UK agents.

Further information: circle 265

News of services for exporters

If your company has recently introduced a new service for exporters – in, for example, the packing, forwarding, shipping, airfreighting, banking or translation fields – we would be glad to have details, plus a good black and white photograph where appropriate.

Items for inclusion in our fortnightly 'Export Services' feature should be addressed to the Overseas Editor, 'Trade and Industry', Room 439, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1.

Advertisers who wish to be associated with this feature should contact Mike White at T. G. Scott's on 01-242 6264.

Freepost reader service

For further information on items in this section, circle the corresponding number on the reader services page near the end of the magazine.

New services for Edinburgh exporters

Peckston Air Freight, agent in Scotland for Emery Air Freight – has announced tariff reductions and several new services for Edinburgh exporters, including improved services to Europe with rate reductions of up to 15 per cent, a number of new destinations in the Middle East and Africa, and the availability of Emery's new low-rate economy service to the United States.

Air cargo for Europe is now picked up by Peckston road transport and shipped each evening to Manchester and Edinburgh on board British Airways' BAC 1-11 aircraft. There it is rapidly sorted by Emery personnel and trans-shipped to European destinations the same night.

As a result of the new service, shipments can be in Dublin by 0200 hours, Brussels by 0300, Amsterdam by 0600, Frankfurt by 0750, Düsseldorf by 1145, Paris by 1305 or Milan by 1330 hours the day after collection from Scottish factories. Emery Air Freight has fully-staffed offices at all these airports.

In the Middle East Emery has introduced expedited services to key airports, including Tehran, Cairo, Jeddah, Kuwait, Bahrain, Dubai and, most recently, Amman and Damascus.

Also Lagos, Kano and Nairobi have been added to the Peckston/Emery list of destinations.

Scottish exporters to the United States will be particularly interested in the new 'economy service' from the UK to the United States, the result of special contract rates negotiated with British Airways. (See *Trade and Industry* 18 March, page 716.)

Further information: circle 266

Increased container capacity to Spain

MacAndrews have put into service a fully cellular vessel for their UK-Spain run. Mv *Cortes* has been lengthened by 80 ft and converted to carry 216 trailer equivalent units. The work was completed on 22 March by the Middle Dock and Engineering Co Ltd, South Shields and the vessel sailed from Liverpool on 25 March with a full cargo of containers for Mediterranean ports.

The introduction of this vessel greatly increases MacAndrews' capacity in this trade. Weekly sailings will be maintained in conjunction with mv *Calderon* between Liverpool, Barcelona, Valencia and Cartagena.

In addition MacAndrews operate a ro/ro freight service between Southampton and Bilbao and there are fortnightly services from Sheerness to Cadiz, Seville, Gibraltar and Morocco by conventional vessels.

Further information: circle 267

Arabian offices

SBT Middle East, the overseas practice of British architects and planners Scott, Brownrigg and Turner, has opened two offices in the Middle East – one at Doha, the capital city of Qatar, and the other in Dubai, United Arab Emirates; it also has associations in Tehran, Cairo and Libya.

Business travellers' 'Italpak'

Alitalia has introduced a new range of combined scheduled air travel and hotel accommodation arrangements designed for the businessman.

The packages, marketed under the name of Italpak, cover Milan, Turin, Florence and Rome – the main Italian business centres – with single-room accommodation at the first class hotels of the Jolly Hotel chain.

The arrangements, say Alitalia, have been so designed to allow the maximum flexibility, within the framework of existing international air-fare regulations, as well as combining two cities on a single journey.

Accommodation can be booked from one to six nights or more and a discount is available for sharing a double-room.

Further information: circle 268

JAPAN

DISSATISFIED WITH THE LIMITED RESULTS ACHIEVED THROUGH AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS?

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES await enterprising British manufacturers in the form of joint venture operations, wholly owned subsidiaries, branch sales operations and technological licence agreements in Japan. But in order to ensure that the best possible advantage is taken of such opportunities, it is absolutely essential to appoint a local representative possessing the necessary expertise and connections to act on your behalf. As Advisers and Consultants with years of experience of partner hunting and negotiations with Japanese manufacturers in the above sectors, we are pleased to offer our specialised services, which also include market research.

G. INOUYE, Managing Director
RAYDEN (JAPAN) LTD, Shokin Building, 11-12, 8-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: 571-8023/5. Telex: J26847 (Raydenco). Cables: Raydenco, TOKYO

ENCIRCLE TI 474 ON PAGE 91 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

EXPORT INVOICES

★ Export Invoices on airmail paper or standard weight paper

★ Bills of Exchange and Sight Drafts

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7 GARDNER INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, KENT HOUSE LANE
BECKENHAM, KENT

ENCIRCLE TI 466 ON PAGE 91 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Overseas trade country data

Brazil

Issue of import licences for clinical thermometers suspended. Cacex comunicado 587, 8 March, included the following article in the list of goods for which import licences would not be issued before 31 December.

Tariff heading	Product
90.23.05.01	Maximum and minimum thermometers for clinical examination

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Duty reduction on anti-hail rockets. Customs Policy Council resolution 2936, published in the *Diario Oficial*, 21 March, reduced the import duty incident on anti-hail rockets, of tariff heading 36.05.99.00 'ex', from 185 to 0 per cent for period of one year. The concession lapses on 21 March 1978.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Duty exemption on coffee. Customs Policy Council resolution 2938, published in the *Diario Oficial*, 18 March, exempted from import duty a quota of 207,000 sacks of coffee, of tariff heading 09.01.01.00. The quota is divided into 40,000 69kg sacks and 167,000 60kg sacks. Exemption is on the recommendation of the Instituto Brasileiro de Cafe.

The quota may also include coffee imported under drawback regulations.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Duty exemption on wheat grain. Customs Policy Council resolution 2927, published in the *Diario Oficial*, 8 March, exempted from import duty a quota of 3,094,000 tonnes of grain wheat, under tariff heading 10.01.00.00. This concession shall be processed by Cacex who will distribute the exemptions.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Reference prices. The following reference prices have been established by Customs Policy Council resolutions:

Tariff no.	Product	Reference price
87.12.02.01	Free wheel units	$0.78/unit
90.16.02.00	Clearance gauges in sets, sheets or rolls	$58/kg
90.16.09.03	T-squares for working base metals:	
	Up to 100mm inclusive	$17/unit
	101mm-300mm	$25/unit
	301mm-500mm	$54/unit
	Over 500mm	$90/unit
90.16.20.00	Precision spirit levels	$4.30/unit
90.16.30.00	Safety and performance benches	$4.60/kg
90.16.31.00	Tape measures:	
	Up to 10m inclusive	$4/unit
	10m-15m	$4.70/unit
	15m-20m	$5.20/unit
	20m-25m	$6.50/unit
	25m-30m	$7.40/unit
	Over 30m	$11/unit
	Tapes for tape measures of glass fibre up to 10m	$0.62/m
	Tapes for tape measures of steel	$0.22/m

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Canada

Budget measures. The following budget changes were announced by the Canadian Minister of Finance on 31 March 1977:

TO ENCOURAGE INVESTMENT AND REGIONAL GROWTH
The existing 5 per cent investment tax credit, due to expire on 30 June, will be extended for three years and will include scientific research and development.

The credit will be increased in depressed regions.

Tax incentives will be introduced for frontier oil and gas exploration: and for improvement in rail transport facilities.

Three per cent of the opening value of inventories will be deductibles from business income each year.

TO ASSIST EQUITY INVESTMENT AND BUSINESS FINANCE:
The dividend tax credit will be increased to 50 per cent from 33⅓ per cent from 1 January 1978. Dividends from Canadian corporations will be grossed up by one half instead of one-third for tax purposes.

Capital losses which can be offset against a tax payers income will be doubled to $2,000.

Capital gains will be included in the present $1,000 exemption for interest and dividends.

The current exemption from non-resident withholding tax for interest on government and long-term corporate bonds will be extended for four years to the end of 1982.

A number of minor measures to help small businesses.

Income tax measures to help lower paid Canadians by increasing their non-taxable allowances.

TARIFF CHANGES
With immediate effect the following items now have to pay the 15 per cent most-favoured-nation rate in addition to the compressor and generator sets included in the last budget: fork-lift trucks, front-end loaders or tractor shovels, gear reducers, pumps and pump sets, motor operated valves, positive displacement blowers and vacuum pumps, metal working lathes, metal working milling machines, cutting tools for use with metal working machines: accessories, attachments and control equipment for use therewith: parts of the foregoing. The remission of duty under the machinery programme if in the public interest and if the goods are not available from Canadian production remains available.

Most of the tariff reductions which were introduced on a temporary basis in 1973 on a wide range of consumer products will be extended until 30 June 1978. The reduced rates on items covering cocoa pastes, chicory and bananas have been made permanent. Tariffs on certain items including light fixtures, fluorescent ballasts and perfumed spirits will revert on 1 July to the level existing before February 1973. Temporary reductions on refined sugar will also be modified on that date.

The British preference/most-favoured-nation rates have been reduced on a number of items from developing countries. These include certain spices, oriental rugs, ivory carvings, processed coffee, wood veneers and hand-hooked carpets. The BP/MFN tariff on certain polypropylene products under tariff item 93902 has been increased by 2.5 per cent.

Two policy issues have been referred to the tariff board for study. The first is an examination of the present duty-free entry under tariff item 69605-1 of a wide range of scientific apparatus and other goods imported by religious, educational and scientific institutions and public hospitals. The second study will concern the tariff treatment of hobby equipment, antiques and other collectors' items. As an interim measure duty-free provisions for antiques will be amended to cover articles more than 50 years old. In addition continued studies will be made of the present duty-free entry of traditional ethno-cultural costumes when imported by ethno-cultural groups.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5397.

Anti-dumping investigation into nylon continuous filament yarn. The Canadian Deputy Minister of National Revenue has initiated an investigation into the dumping in Canada of nylon continuous filament yarn of between 15 and 50 deniers, originating, *inter alia* in the UK. At the same time, a review of the value for duty will be conducted under the Customs Act.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5397.

Exhibitions: customs treatment of advertising material. Exhibitors at Canadian trade shows are reminded that advertising material for distribution at shows will be admitted free of duty and exempt from tax. However,

the goods must be declared to Customs upon arrival in Canada and Customs must be advised that they are for distribution at a trade show.

If these steps are not followed, importation difficulties may arise and financial penalties may be incurred.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 3364.

Chile

Duty amendments. Chilean Ministry of Finance decrees 140, 154 and 155 published in the *Diario Oficial*, 15 March 1977, have

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Export (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension.

changed the rates of duty for the following items (previous rates shown in brackets):

Tariff no.	Description	Duty
34.02.02.00(01)	Washing preparations domestic	28% (38%)
39.01.02.01.00	Formaldeyhde melamine	38% (25%)
39.01.02.09.00	Other melamine resins	38% (25%)
48.07.01.99(01)	Baryta coated paper in rolls or sheets	27% (20%)
48.07.01.99(99)	Other coated paper in rolls or sheets	27% (20%)
84.14.90.01	Parts and pieces for industrial furnaces/ovens	30% (10%)
84.23.90.00(99)	Parts and pieces for earth-moving equipment excluding grader shovels	30% (10%)
84.56.90.00	Parts and pieces for earth crushing, screening, washing, sorting, grinding, separating and mixing equipment	30% (10%)
ex 82.05.01.00	Metal parts for making mineral tricones	10% *

* In force for 18 months as from 31 March 1977.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 474/476.

Cyprus

Customs and excise duties. Law 11 of 1977 covered increases in customs duties *inter alia* on imported clothing (CCCN 39.07; 40.13; 42.03; 43.03; 43.04; 60.02-60.06; 61.01-61.11 and 62.02); footwear (CCCN 64.01-64.04 and 90.19); playing cards (97.04); liquors (22.09); beer (22.03); and tobacco products (24.02).

The increases are effective from 22 February 1977.

Excise duties will be increased on local cigarettes and beer.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 471.

Ecuador

Legislation on repatriating funds from Ecuador. A recent modification to decision 103 of the Commission for the Cartagena Agreement which relates to foreign investments in Ecuador will now enable these investors to repatriate up to 20 per cent per year of their invested capital.

A copy of the decree (No. 900-A dated 10 November 1976) in Spanish is available.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5288.

Finland

Duty exemption on coffee. The Finnish authorities have announced a decision temporarily exempting imports of unroasted coffee (tariff heading 09.01) from import duty. This exemption will remain in force until 30 June 1977.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Indonesia

Partial import duty exemption on cod liver oil. The Indonesian Minister of Finance has announced with effect from 11 January 1977 a 50 per cent exemption of import duty on the import of cod liver oil – CCCN number 15.04 10 – so that the import duty is now 20 per cent and sales tax 10 per cent.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 469/401/468.

Iran

Import duties, taxes and regulations 1977/78. An unconfirmed press report published in Iran announced that from 21 March the following changes have taken place:

Commercial Benefit Tax has been reduced as follows:

Layer chickens	totally eliminated
Cotton yarn	from 50 to 25 rials per kg
Cotton textiles	from 90 rials to 70 rials per kg
Coffee grinders	from 40 per cent to 20 per cent
Mincers	from 25 per cent to 20 per cent
Non-electrical refrigerators	from 35 per cent to 15 per cent

CRE tel. Direct dialling **OTAR** telephone 01-248 5757
Extensions to **OTAR** numbers are given at the end of each notice

Commercial benefit tax on the following has been raised as follows:

Gold imports	by 5 per cent of value
Cellophane	by 20 rials per kg
Plastic tapes	from 50 rials to 90 rials per kg
Transformers of up to 2kW	from 25 per cent to 35 per cent

Import duties on offset, lead and zinc blocks for printing shops and on computers have been eliminated.

Garments for medical uses are now authorised.

Powdered and liquid soups, fruit, beef, mutton, fish, lathes, some man-made yarns, steel and iron pipes, medical equipment and pocket computers will now be allowed with prior ministerial approval.

No further details are available at present but as soon as confirmation and additional information becomes available, another notice will be published.

Republic of Ireland

Special charges on confectionery. The EEC commission has authorised the Republic of Ireland to impose special charges on imports of certain confectionery items from the UK, and to subsidise Irish exports of the same goods.

The charges were imposed on 1 April by SI 97, 1977 under the Imposition of Duties (No. 227) (Certain Processed Agricultural Products) Order 1977.

Items which are affected fall under tariff headings 17.04D certain sugar confectionery, 18.06C chocolate confectionery, 19.08B flour confectionery including biscuits, the final item is ice-cream under headings 18.06B and 21.07C.

The justification for these measures is reported to be the difference in value between the UK and Irish 'green pounds'. The devaluation of the Irish green pound has resulted in Irish manufacturers paying more for their raw materials than UK manufacturers.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 466/467/288.

British exports to Iran in 1975 were valued at nearly £500,000,000

Iran is a vitally important market for your Company. Are you reaching your potential customers and advising them *in their language* of your Company's products machinery, equipment, services, etc.?

We can help you to do this by means of articles and advertisements in

"ANGLO-IRANIAN TRADE"
published in Farsi – the language of Iran.

This journal, the only British journal in Farsi, is read by thousands of Iranian firms and organisations.

Ask for a copy, circulation details and rates.

"ANGLO-IRANIAN TRADE"
Walter House, Bedford Street, London WC2R 0QB
Telephone: 01-836 9058

ENCIRCLE TI 467 ON PAGE 91 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Hints to business men

Department of Trade's *Hints to Business men* booklets cover over 100 countries individually, and provide invaluable information on such subjects as industries, economic factors, the extent of imports and exports, population, travel, hotels, climate, currency and public holidays. Copies are available free to British businessmen visiting any country on export business.
Apply to: Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7146).

Malawi

Budget. The Minister of Finance presented his budget on 18 March, and announced the following measures (amongst others):

Taxation increases on persons earning over K11,000 p.a. and on companies from 1 April.
Increases in import duty on a selected number of commodities with effect from 19 March: beer, wines, spirits, cordials, cigars and cigarettes, coffee, cheese, spices, milled products, motor cars, domestic machinery, electrical apparatus, calculators, gramophone records, toys and sports gear, and buttons.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5794.

Customs tariff amendment. Government notice 20 published in the Malawi *Gazette*, 18 March, amended part 3 of the customs tariff. The following numbers are affected.

04.04, 09.01, 09.04, 11.01, 11.02, 11.08, 16.01, 16.02, 16.03, 16.04, 16.05, 19.01, 19.02, 19.03, 19.04, 19.05, 20.01, 20.02, 20.03, 20.07, 21.01, 21.02, 21.03, 21.06, 21.07, 22.03, 22.04,-22.06, 22.07, 22.08, 22.09, 22.10, 24.02, 84.15, 84.52, 84.54, 85.04, 85.06, 85.07, 85.12, 87.02.05, 87.02.06, 90.01, 90.03, 90.05, 90.07, 90.13, 90.16, 90.18, 90.23, 90.25, 92.12, 97.01, 97.04, 97.06, 97.07, 98.01, 98.07, 98.10, 98.11, 98.12, 98.13, 98.14, 98.15, 98.16

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 473/471/472/462.

New Zealand

Tariff amendments on polyester fabrics. The New Zealand government has issued the Customs Tariff (Polyester Fabrics) Amendment Order 1977, which came into force on 18 March whereby tariff items CCCN (formerly BTN) 51.04.061; 51.04.062; 51.04.068: are revoked and replaced by the following:

Number	Description	Unit	Rates of duty effective on and after 1 July: Year	Normal tariff	British preferential	Other preferential rates of duty
51.04	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip of heading 51.01 or 51.02: Of synthetic fibres: Other kinds: Polyester fabrics:					
51.04.063	Not exceeding 153g/m²	m²	1976 1977	15% 15%	9% 15%	Aul Free Can Free CPC Free DC Free
51.04.064	Exceeding 153g/m² but not exceeding 202g/m²	m²	1976 1977	15% 15%	9% 15%	Aul Free Can Free CPC Free DC Free
51.04.067	Exceeding 202g/m²	m²	1976 1977	15% 15%	9% 15%	Aul Free Can Free CPC Free DC Free

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469.

Nigeria

Federal budget 1977/78. In his budget speech on 31 March the Nigerian Head of State, General Obasanjo, reviewed economic developments in 1976/77, listed the principal economic measures to be taken in the coming financial year and announced the Federal Military Government's estimates for 1977/78.

The Head of State said that 1976/77 had been a better year than the previous one with the rate of inflation down from 35 per cent to 20 per cent and economic growth up from about 3 per cent to 10 per cent, the latter increase being due largely to an increase in oil production. Although there had been a surplus in the balance of visible trade, with exports at Naira 6,700 million and imports at Naira 5,100 million, deficits on the services and capital accounts resulted in a balance of payments deficit of Naira 242.6 million with a corresponding decline in external reserves.

In the 1977/78 government estimates, gross revenue is estimated at Naira 7,650 million of which Naira 1,795 million is allocated to the 19 states as statutory revenue leaving Naira 5,855 million as Federal retained revenue. It is planned that government spending will be held down to Naira 8,600 million with recurrent expenditure at Naira 3,097 million and estimated capital expenditure at Naira 5,500 million. The Federal Government will depend to a considerable extent on internal and external loans to finance the capital budget. State governments, local governments, statutory corporations and state-owned companies will be empowered to float their own loans on the capital market.

A foreign exchange budget has been approved with balanced inflows and outflows amounting to Naira 7,381 million in each direction. Estimated outflows are visible imports at Naira 5,560 million, invisible imports Naira 1,648 million and capital transfers Naira 172 million.

The following are the major measures that are likely to have an impact on overseas trade:

1 Increased import duties on certain goods but reduced duties on certain imported raw materials and equipment. (see below)

2 A ban on the import of certain items (including cars over 2,500cc) while others will be made subject to import licence. Items already banned or subject to licence will remain. (see below)

3 Major incentives to encourage exploration and development of new oil fields to be announced.

4 Continuing limitation of dividends to 30 per cent before tax of paid-up equity capital.

5 Turnover tax of 2.5 per cent to be imposed on firms in the construction industry.

6 Foreign-owned companies undertaking consultancy work in Nigeria will in future be allowed to remit in foreign exchange up to a maximum of 50 per cent of the contract fee (the previous limit was 60 per cent). Foreign-exchange allowances for management fees are now restricted to a maximum of 3 per cent of gross profit. Previously a fixed fee was allowed for the first five years and thereafter a maximum of 5 per cent. In both cases existing contracts will be honoured.

7 In the field of monetary and banking policy measures to reduce excess liquidity and inflationary pressures will be continued. However, banks can exceed the 40 per cent limit for increases in lending if loans are to further indigenisation objectives. At least 5 per cent of bank lending must be for residential building and 6 per cent for agriculture. Fifty per cent of commercial bank loans must be made to commercial borrowers. Internal rates have been raised. Efforts are to be made to develop merchant banking further and merchant banks will be allowed to offer checking accounts for corporate clients.

8 The present Capital Issues Commission will be replaced by a Securities and Exchange Commission. A Nigerian Stock Exchange with branches in Lagos, Kaduna and Port Harcourt will replace the Lagos Stock Exchange.

9 In order to encourage large scale commercial agriculture, state governments have agreed to earmark areas for large scale plantations to be allocated to interested parties whether indigenous or foreign. Tax relief will be provided under Pioneer Certificates for at least five years for any agricultural or agro-allied project using locally-produced raw materials.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 3064.

Inquiries: CRE, Department of Trade, Room 337, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Customs tariff and import restrictions. The following changes to the Nigerian customs tariff and import restrictions were announced in the Nigerian budget and take effect from 1 April:

TARIFF CHANGES

1 All raw materials for manufacture of livestock feed through approved scheme	Now duty free
2 Food and agricultural processing machinery including chicken incubators in CCCN 84.24 to 84.30 inclusive	Now duty free
3 Men's and women's outer garments – CCCN 60.05, 61.01, 61.02	Now Naira 3 or 100%
4.1 Synthetic rubber latex in CCCN 40.02	Now 10%
4.2 Unvulcanised synthetic rubber sheets in CCCN 40.05 if both under approved user scheme	Now 33⅓%
5.1 Carbon black – CCCN 28.03	Now 5%
5.2 Steel tyre cord used in tyre manufacture (multi-strand)	Now 5%
6 Tyres of sectional width exceeding 102mm but less than 305mm in CCCN 40.11	Now 55 kobo per kg
7.1 Ordinary primary flash batteries in CCCN 85.03	Now 75%
7.2 Electric filament lamps in CCCN 85.20	Now 66% or 15 kobo each
7.3 Parts used in manufacture of above two items locally	Now 10%
8.1 Sodium and potassium silicates and nickel wire used in manufacture of welding electrodes	Now 50%
8.2 Electrodes	Now 50%
9 Passenger cars over 2,000cc but not exceeding 2,500cc – CCCN 87.02	Now 150%

10.1 The 1976/77 budget concessionary duty of 20 per cent on patent leather, imitation patent leather, and metallised leather now limited to importation by approved manufacturers only	
10.2 Adults' shoes in CCCN 64.01 to 64.05	Now Naira 4 per pair or 100%
11 Barley, CCCN 10.03, and hops, CCCN 12.06	Now 20%
12 Imported man-made fibres have new approved user concessionary rate 7 kobo per kg (net thread weight). Non-concessionaries to pay 30 kobo per kg or 50 per cent	

Also slight duty increases (rates awaited) in:

Razor blades, socks, paraffin cookers in CCCN 73.38, welding electrodes, zip fasteners, typewriter ribbons, blankets, gramophone records.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

Additions to absolute prohibitions (trade) list

Lace, tulle (except tulle gras) and net fabrics – CCCN 58.09, 58.10 and 60.01; galvanised buckets – CCCN 73.38; carbon paper – CCCN 48.07 and 48.13; beer bottles – CCCN 70.10; Evian waters – CCCN 22.01; real Madras (also known as George) – CCCN 57.04; all cars above 2,500cc capacity – CCCN 87.02.

Deletions from this list

Chocolate and chocolate preparations – CCCN 18.06; badges used by international organisations – CCCN 58.06.

Addition to list of items requiring import licence

Common salt – CCCN 25.01; carpets – CCCN 58.01 and 58.02; typewriter ribbons – CCCN 98.08; furniture – CCCN 94.01, 02 and 03; matches – CCCN 36.06; passenger cars over 2,000cc but not exceeding 2,500cc – CCCN 87.02; canned beer – CCCN 22.03; soft drinks – CCCN 20.07, 22.02.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 473/472/471/462.

Pakistan

Drugs. The Pakistan federal government, under the powers conferred by the Drugs Act 1976, has published an amendment to the National Formulary which lists additional items.

Copies of the amendment are available to British exporters on request.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 420/475/7062.

Portugal

Duty reductions. Decree law 403/74 of 29 August 1974 granted duty exemption for goods falling in tariff headings 56.01.02, 56.02.02 and 56.04.02, imported for use exclusively in production.

This concession has now been revoked by decree-law 108/77 of 25 March 1977.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Credit restrictions. *Trade and Industry*, 18 February, published information on the credit arrangements for imports of different categories of goods into Portugal.

The following goods have been transferred from the list of non-essential goods for which no credit is permitted, to the list of essential goods for which banks may provide credit of up to 100 per cent of fob value for 180 days:

Coffee (not roasted), 09.01; cocoa beans, 18.01; cocoa paste, 18.03; cocoa butter, 18.04

Coke, of tariff heading 27·04 has also been added to this list.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 459/561.

South Africa

Tariff application. Customs tariff application list 8/77, published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 1 April 1977, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

1 tooth brushes, dental plate brushes, hair brushes, hair-dyeing brushes, beard brushes, nail brushes and bath brushes classifiable under tariff sub-heading 96.02.30
2 bicycles classifiable under tariff sub-heading 87.10.10
3 mounted quartz crystal units, encapsulated, classifiable under tariff sub-heading 85.21.90
4 fixed electrical capacitors, encapsulated, with windings of metallised plastic material classifiable under tariff sub-heading 85.18.10.05

Those British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to CRE 01-215 5274.

Thailand

Special import fee on steel wire for pre-stressed concrete. The Thailand Board of Investment has issued notice 5/2520 whereby a special fee of 20 per cent of the cif price is placed on the import of steel wire for pre-stressed concrete, uncoated and of 02mm-8mm size under CCCN (formerly BTN) 73.15g(2).

The Board of Investment shall determine which imports fall into

Industrial publicity

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of government information services. The COI are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, and films for television and other screening. Contact should be made with the nearest regional office covering your area.

Northern: Mr H. G. Roberts, Andrews House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4TB (Tel: 27575 – Telex 53277 NTYNE).

Yorkshire & Humberside: Mr T. Cooban, City House, New Station Street, Leeds LS1 4JG (Tel: 38232 – Telex 55472 COI DOE – G).

East Midland: Mr A. Waller, Severns House, 20 Middle Pavement, Nottingham NG1 7DW (Tel: 0602 56181 – Telex 37572 COINOT – G)

Eastern: Mr A. A. McLoughlin, 72-80 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1LL (Tel: 58911 – Telex 81187 COICAM – G).

London & South Eastern*: Mr A. J. Goodson, St Christopher House Annexe, Sumner Street, London, SE1 (Tel: 01-928 2371 – Telex 918881 COI FORLANG LDN, message to be prefixed for London Region).

Southern: Mr A. S. Poole, Market Place House, Reading RG1 2EH (Tel: 580463 – Telex 848216 CENTROFORM RDG).

South Western: Mr P. D. Yorke, The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2NF (Tel: 291071 – Telex 44203 COIBSL – G).

West Midland: Mr D. C. Boyd, Five Ways House, Islington Row, Middle Way, Birmingham B15 1SH (Tel: 021-643 8191 – Telex 337576 COIBHAM).

North Western: Mr P. B. Porter, 22nd floor, Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BD (Tel: 061-832 9111 – Telex 667830 CENTROFORM MCHR).

Scottish Office: Mr C. MacGregor, MBE, Scottish Information Office, New St. Andrew's House, St James Centre, Edinburgh EH1 3TD (Tel: 031-556 8400).

Ulster Office: Northern Ireland Information Service, Stormont Castle, Belfast BT4 3ST (Tel: 63011).

Welsh Office: Mr Brian Evans, Director, Welsh Office Information Division, Oxford House, Hills Street, Cardiff CF1 2XG (Tel: 44171 – Telex 49327).

* National companies in central London, and particularly those with UK subsidiaries or branches, which require overseas publicity should consult Industrial Section at COI Headquarters: Mr E. Turnbull, Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London SE1 7DU (Tel: 01-928 2345 ext. 271 – Telex 915444).

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. Direct dialling (see end of each notice)

OTAR Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section
Export Data Branch
Export Services and Promotions Division
Department of Trade
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

this category, so as to protect industries which have promotional privileges.

This notice came into effect on 23 February 1977 and will remain in force until 31 January 1978.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469.

Special import fees on fishing nets. The Thai Board of Investment has issued notice 6/2520 whereby a special fee of 30 per cent of the cif price is placed on the import of fishing nets, made of synthetic fibre, mainly composed of 110 denier nylon and fishing nets mainly composed of monofilament nylon under CCCN (formerly BTN) 59.05.

The Board of Investment shall determine which imports fall into this category, so as to protect industries which have promotional privileges.

This notice came into effect on the 23 February 1977 and will remain in force until 31 January 1978.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469.

Tariff duty amendments for certain oils. The Thai Ministry of Finance has issued notice Sor. Kor. 2/2520, which came into force on 15 March 1977, whereby the rates of duty on certain oils under tariff heading CCCN (formerly BTN) 27.10 are amended as follows:

		Rate of duty					
		Regular			Reduced to		
			Specific duty			Specific duty	
CCCN no. (formerly BTN)	Classification	*Ad valorem* per cent	Unit	Rate per unit Baht	*Ad valorem* per cent	Unit	Rate per unit Baht
27.10	a Benzine and similar oils for engines	—	litre	1.30	—	litre	1.27
	b Kerosene and similar oils for lighting	—	litre	0.33	—	litre	0.22

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469.

Amendments to the import duties tariff. The Thai Ministry of Finance has issued notice Sor. Kor. 1/2520, which came into force on 10 March 1977, whereby the import duties tariff is amended as follows:

		Rate of duty					
		Regular			Reduced to		
			Specific duty			Specific duty	
CCCN no. (formerly BTN)	Classification	*Ad valorem* per cent	Unit	Rate per unit Baht	*Ad valorem* per cent	Unit	Rate per unit Baht
27.11	Cooking petroleum gas	30	—	—	10	—	—
29.15	b Dimethyl terpthalate and terpthalate acid	10	—	—	5	—	—
29.37	b Caprolactum Fabrics	3	—	—	5	—	—
56.07	Only for those imported by the manufacturers of plasters Fabrics	60	kg	40.00	10	kg	5.00
60.01	b Only those imported by the manufacturers of plasters	60	kg	40.00	10	kg	5.00
84.43	Ingot moulds	10	—	—	15	—	—
85.10	a Lamp components	30	ea	2.20	30	ea	0.22
85.23	Insulated cable, resistant capacity exceeding 66,000V	30	—	—	5	—	—

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469.

United States

Lead-based paint: further information. The *Federal Register*, 1 April, published details proposed by the Consumer Product Safety Commission to extend the time limit till 14 July 1977 to either promulgate or withdraw the consumer product safety rule to determine the safe level of lead in paint.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

New customs form 5515. US Customs will accept the old form for shipments exported before 1 October 1977. Supplies of the new form and detailed instructions for its completion are expected to be available shortly from the United States Embassy, Grosvenor Square, London, W1, and from the United States consulates in Edinburgh and Belfast.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5629.

Venezuela

Minimum values established for photocopying paper. Ministerio de Hacienda Resolution 1,294, 14 March, establishes the following reference fob prices for imports of photocopying paper falling within tariff number 37.03.03.00 and subject to an import duty of 100 per cent *ad valorem*.

Description	Fob price (Bolivars)
Roll of 8½ in by 360 ft	34.00
Roll of 8½ in by 460 ft	43.00
Roll of 8½ in by 550 ft	52.00
Roll of 11 in by 460 ft	60.00
Ream of 8½ in by 11 in	43.00
Ream of 8½ in by 13 in	51.00
Ream of 8½ in by 14 in	55.00
Ream of 11 in by 17 in	86.00

These prices shall be understood as being the minimum base in order to calculate the *ad valorem* duty. Whenever these prices are lower than those resulting from the regulation of the normal value of the goods in customs, the latter shall be applied to determine the taxable base.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 474/476.

Yugoslavia

Duty and import surcharge reduction. Yugoslav *Official Gazette*, 5, 21 January and 10, 25 February, set out the criteria for duty and import surcharge reductions for imports of equipment required in accordance with the Yugoslav five-year plan.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 288/466/467.

Registered trade marks

The lists of tariff, customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

European community news

Finance ministers study priorities for community expenditure

Broad priorities for community expenditure in 1978 were looked at in the joint council of EEC finance and foreign ministers in Luxembourg on 5 April. There was general agreement on the need to contain agricultural expenditure, to concentrate more of the community's resources on action related to urgent social needs, especially unemployment, and to see that those resources were applied to the maximum effect.

Frank Judd, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs who was reporting to the Commons on 6 April on the outcome of the meeting of EEC foreign ministers and the joint meeting of EEC finance and foreign ministers which took place on the same day went on to say that the joint council had also looked at a number of institutional questions including the proposed introduction of a new European Unit of Account in the community budget. These points, he said, would be pursued in detail and if necessary considered at a further council.

In the foreign council ministers had considered the line to be taken on a number of questions which would arise in the joint ACP-EEC council in Fiji on 13 and 14 April. They agreed the community's approach to the next stage of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation (CIEC) talks. 'It was not possible to cover all the points which will arise in an ongoing negotiation,' Mr Judd pointed out, 'but we have a sound basis which will be developed as the talks continue'.

A number of fisheries questions were discussed including third-country negotiations. Ministers agreed to a continuation of the interim measures to control third-country fishing. 'In this context I pointed out the difficulties caused for Britain by Faroese restrictions.' Ministers had decided that a renewed effort must be made to break the deadlock with Iceland; and it was agreed that a joint commission-presidency delegation should visit Reykyavik to discuss the whole question of fisheries arrangements between Iceland and member states. While the proposal arose in the context of fish, the aim would be to set the fisheries problems in the wider context of the whole EEC-Iceland relationship, Mr Judd continued, 'I hope to take part in these talks on behalf of the presidency, along with commissioner Gundelach representing the commission'.

The other major fisheries question, which had led to a difficult discussion in the council, was the unilateral action which the Irish government were proposing to take to restrict fishing by vessels above a certain size in their waters. Mr Judd said that he had resisted pressure to agree to the commission's counter-proposal. This would have involved community control of fishing over a large area of water within UK fishing limits, including the English Channel. Under the guidance of David Owen, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, who chaired the meeting, it was finally agreed that countries fishing in Irish waters would be asked to submit fishing plans which would be reviewed by the commission and the Irish government with a view to meeting Irish conservation requirements on a non-discriminatory basis. Discussions were continuing on the detailed application of this measure in order to finalise the arrangements whereby the commission or member states would be able to apply it in practice.

The secretary of state had chaired a successful ministerial negotiating session with the Greek delegation in the course of which the presidency made clear on behalf of the community that the Greek negotiations would be handled on their own merits and that 'we shall aim to carry them forward as quickly as possible, while ensuring that the important issues are fully explored and negotiated'.

Finally the council had welcomed the Portuguese application for accession and invited the commission to prepare its opinion in accordance with the normal procedure, but keeping in close touch with member governments.

UK decision on implementing medical directives

The government's revised proposals for ensuring that doctors from other EEC countries, who wish to practice in the UK under the terms of the EEC medical directives had an adequate knowledge of English, were outlined by David Ennals in the Commons on 5 April.

The Secretary of State for Social Services said that the order in council giving effect to the necessary changes in UK law to complete implementation of the directives would now be made 'at the earliest possible opportunity'.

Some complex legal issues had had to be resolved before an order in council could be made making the changes in UK law necessary to implement the EEC medical directives in full, Mr Ennals explained. 'In particular,' he said, 'we have been considering how best to implement the provisions of the directives requiring member states to see to it that the doctors concerned acquire the linguistic knowledge neccessary for the exercise of their profession in the host country.'

In the consultative document on the implementation of the directives issued in March last year, Mr Ennals explained it was proposed that the General Medical Council should be empowered, in appropriate cases, to defer the registration of doctors from other member states if their linguistic knowledge was inadequate. Following further consideration of the legal questions involved 'we are now advised that our original proposals are likely to be unacceptable in terms of our EEC obligations'.

In the light of this, the government now intended to provide that all appropriately qualified EEC doctors should be given immediate registration in the UK, but that registration should be restricted to a period of six months unless the doctor had satisfied the General Medical Council that he had the necessary knowledge of English.

If by the end of the six-month period the doctor failed to provide proof of adequate knowledge of English his registration would lapse unless the Registrar considered that there were circumstances justifying an extension of the period. Health authorities and others considering the suitability of a doctor for employment would be made aware by the limitation on the period of registration that there was doubt about the applicant's knowledge of English.

Commission announces three new loans

Three new loans under article 54 of the European Coal and Steel Community Treaty totalling £31.2 million were announced by the commission on 1 April.

A loan to the National Coal Board of £19 million has been approved for powered roof supports in coal mines throughout the UK.

Approval has also been given for two loans to the British Steel Corporation. The first of £7.7 million for improvements to the blast furnaces at Ravenscraig Steelworks in Scotland and the second for the installation of power-generation plant at the Appleby-Frodington Works in Scunthorpe.

New legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* as indicated against each item. The *Official Journal* is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as other member states' requirements are concerned, is available to British exporters from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 7174/482/408. Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

Common agricultural policy

The texts of the following regulations and decisions which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*:

Cattle, beef and veal. Regulation (EEC) 610/77 on the determination of prices of adult bovine animals on representative community markets and the survey of prices of certain other cattle in the community (*Official Journal* L77, 25 March 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 611/77 fixing the specific levy in respect of live bovine animals and beef and veal other than frozen (*Official Journal* L77, 25 March 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 612/77 laying down rules for the application of the special import arrangements in respect of certain young male bovine animals for fattening (*Official Journal* L77, 25 March 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 613/77 fixing the quantity of young male bovine animals which may be imported on special terms in the second quarter of 1977 (*Official Journal* L77, 25 March 1977).

Decision 77/252/EEC concerning the issue of import licences for beef and veal products originating in Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar and Swaziland (*Official Journal* L78, 26 March 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 644/77 laying down special rules for the application of accession compensatory amounts with a view to preventing deflections of trade in beef and veal (*Official Journal* L81, 30 March 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 645/77 derogating from regulation (EEC) 3376/75 as regards the calculation of the amount of the reduction of import charges for the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries for the period beginning 1 April 1977 (*Official Journal* L81, 30 March 1977).

Wine. Regulation (EEC) 628/77 amending for the seond time regulation (EEC) 2047/75 on special detailed rules for the application of the system of import licences in respect of products of the wine sector (*Official Journal* L78, 26 March 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 642/77 amending regulation (EEC) 2964/76 fixing the free-at-frontier reference prices applicable to wine imports from 16 December 1976 (*Official Journal* L81, 30 March 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 643/77 laying down rules for coupage and wine-making in free zones on the geographical territory of the community in respect of wine products originating in third countries (*Official Journal* L81, 30 March 1977).

Processed fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) 635/77 fixing the difference in the prices of white sugar to be used in calculating the levy for products processed from fruit and vegetables (*Official Journal* L80, 29 March 1977).

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) 639/77 temporarily suspending the sale of skimmed-milk powder in accordance with regulation (EEC) 2213/76 (*Official Journal* L80, 29 March 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 657/77 amending article 2 of regulation (EEC) 2306/76 limiting the private storage of Grana Padano and Parmigiano Reggiano cheeses by replacing the date 31 March 1977 by 31 May 1977 (*Official Journal* L83, 31 March 1977).

Oils, fats and oilseeds. Regulation (EEC) 646/77 supplementing regulation (EEC) 984/76 providing for a comparative test of data-collection methods for the establishment of a register of olive cultivation (*Official Journal* L81, 30 March 1977).

Imports from non-member States

The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L80, 29 March 1977, contains the text of decision 77/259/EEC authorising France to apply protective measures in trade within the community in wines falling within CCT subheading 22.05 C, coming from Greece.

EEC rules of competition: trade marks and trade names

The *Official Journal of the European Communities* C 76 of 29 March 1977 contains a notice concerning the notification to the European commission on 31 May 1976, pursuant to article 19(3) of regulation 17, of an agreement. The agreement, dated 26 February 1976, was concluded between on the one hand: (a) J. C. Penney Company Inc. (Penney America), and J. C. Penney Purchasing Corporation, both registered in New York; and on the other hand (b) Penneys Ltd (Penneys Ireland), Bee Line Products Ltd, Power Supermarkets Ltd, all incorporated in Ireland; Associated British Foods Ltd, Fine Fare Ltd, Penneys (NI) Ltd, which are incorporated in the United Kingdom; the Penneys Primark Quinnsworth Ltd, Hong Kong.

The companies mentioned under (a) belong to the J. C. Penney Group whose main line of business is the operation of retail stores for the marketing of all types of clothing, including footwear, home furnishing, textiles and some foodstuffs. The companies mentioned under (b) belong to the Associated British Food Group (ABF Group) and are engaged in the manufacture and retailing of food, including some sales of textile products.

The object of the agreement is the settlement of a dispute which arose in 1969 between Penney America and Penney Ireland concerning the use of the word Penneys as a trade name and trade mark. The agreement as had been notified prevented permanently the ABF Group from contesting and using Penneys as a trade name or trade mark in the EEC and from obtaining cancellation of Penney America's registration, even if Penney America definitively ceased the use of the word Penneys. The commission was concerned that the effect of this clause could have been to impose on Penneys Ireland a competitive disadvantage in comparison with third parties in seeking to use the trade mark abandoned by Penney America.

The present agreement contains, *inter alia*, the following provisions: the ABF Group agrees not to use the word Penneys as a trade mark (or, apart from Ireland, as a trade name); to assign its French trade mark Penney's to Penney America; to phase out by 1978 the use of Penneys in Scotland and Northern Ireland as a trade mark or name; and to change all company names and titles to eliminate the name Penneys. However, Penneys Ireland shall be permitted to register the name Penneys as a business name and to use it exclusively in Ireland for identifying its stores.

Additionally, so far as the EEC countries are concerned, the ABF Group shall be free, five years after the date the present agreement becomes operative and subject to certain provisions, to contest the validity of Penney America's registrations of the word Penneys. The JC Penney Group agrees to relinquish the Powers, Quinnsworth, Finefare, Fineware, City Girl trade marks, registered in most community countries and in certain third countries. Penney America agrees not to trade in Ireland under a company or business name containing Penneys for as long as Penneys Ireland continues the use of the name in that country. Further they agree to pay the ABF Group a certain sum in instalments.

The commission intends to take a favourable decision on the agreement, but before doing so it invites any interested third parties to send their comments within one month from 29 March 1977, quoting reference IV/29.246 to the Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General for Competition, Directorate IV/C, Rue de la Loi, 200, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium.

Further information: Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, Fair Trading Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-215 5092.

New EEC documents

This list of EEC documents was deposited in the House of Commons during the week up until 31 March (commission reference numbers, where appropriate, are given in parentheses). The documents are available for consultation at the European Communities Commission Information Office, 20 Kensington Palace Gardens, London W8 4QQ.

EEC draft instruments

R/686/77 (COM(77)77)
Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) concerning Community aid for financing cyclical stocks of hard coal,

coke and patent fuel.
R/669/77 (COM(77)76)
Proposal for a Council Regulation on the necessary measures to achieve comparability between the accounting systems and annual accounts of railway undertakings.
R/685/77 (COM(77)73)
Amendment to the proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to veterinary medicinal products: Amendment to the proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to analytical, pharmacotoxicological and clinical standards and protocols in respect of the testing of veterinary medicinal products.
S/511/77 (COM(77)82)
Proposal for a Council Regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for apricot pulp originating in Turkey.
S/514/77 (COM(77)80)
Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) suspending the application of indicative ceilings established by Regulations (EEC) Nos. 3230/76, 3231/76, 3233/76, 3234/76, and 3235/76 for imports of certain products originating in certain EFTA countries.
S/516/77 (COM(77)72)
Recommendation for a Council Decision concerning the acceptance of the Customs Co-operation Council Recommendation of 18th June 1976 to amend the Nomenclature for the Classification of Goods in Customs Tariffs.

Consultative documents

R/480/77
Report by the Audit Board on the accounts for the financial year 1975—preparation of the decision on discharge.
R/656/77 (COM(77)96)
Application of Articles 203/EEC, 117/EAEC and 78/ECSC taking into account the introduction of differentiated appropriations.

UK concern to meet producers and consumers needs

Most of the recent publicity about the breakdown of agricultural price negotiations in Brussels on 25 to 29 March had spotlighted the dairy sector, but the UK's concern was to get a package which met the needs of producers as well as consumers 'In other words we had to be satisfied that the package was acceptable as a whole.'

Gavin Strang, Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food made this point when he was speaking to members of the National Farmers' Union and members of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers in Bury on 4 April.

Mr Strang, who led the UK delegation to Brussels, explained that agreement was not possible at the council, partly because the commission's price proposals were late this year and as it turned out ministers were unable to complete their negotiations: and partly because the package that was offered was inadequate as far as the UK was concerned. 'I regret that despite our best efforts there was no settlements,' he said.

Within the eventual package the UK intended and expected to obtain continuation of the current support system for beef, in other words variable premiums underpinned by intervention. Mr Strang said that he could not say anything at this stage about the actual level of support. This would depend on what was agreed on the new community guide price for beef and on any green pound change. These would be decided in the final package and he obviously could not anticipate them.

The transitional step which would be taken at the beginning of the new marketing year would add more than $2\frac{1}{2}$p per kilogram to support levels and a similar amount would be added by the second transitional step which must be taken before 1 January 1978. 'We shall certainly aim to win a deal on beef which allows us to announce target prices for the whole of the 1977/78 marketing year and to announce those prices as soon as we can after the settlement.'

As far as pigs were concerned, it was no secret that the UK demand for a change in the calculation of the pigmeat monetary compensatory amounts was meeting strong opposition from the Danish government. 'We intend to go on pressing our very reasonable case for this change; and the temporary UK subsidy is continuing for the time being.'

There was no common regime for mutton and lamb and thus there had been no delay in announcing guaranteed prices for next year. Recently the government had announced a very substantial increase in the sheep guarantee of 16 per cent above the 1976 annual review award. This was a clear indication of the government's expressed determination to give producers the support they needed to produce more food in the national interest.

European convention on formalities for patent application

The terms of the European convention relating to the formalities required for patent applications (Paris, 11 December 1953) are incompatible with those of the 1973 European patent convention. The interim committee of the European patent organisation, which was set up by the 1973 convention, has therefore recommended that the signatory states should denounce the 1953 formalities convention. For the UK this denunciation took effect on 24 March 1977.

There will be no practical effect on application for patents in the UK. The formalities convention is referred to in rules 9(1) and 9(3) and the heading to schedule 3 of the patent rules 1968, but the effect in law of these rules and schedule is not dependent on the UK being a member of that convention.

More community news

Information on European community matters and about member states can often be found in other sections of *Trade and Industry*. For this week's additional news, turn to the following pages:

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Temporary suspension of the CCT

The Department of Trade is considering an application for a new suspension of the common customs tariff (CCT) on pentabromophenylethane, under tariff heading 29.02 C, on the grounds that this material is not available from within the European Economic Community. The application, which relates to the period 1 January to 30 June 1978, is for total suspension of the CCT.

If any UK companies are already manufacturing the goods (or like or competing goods) or expect shortly to be in production, so that their interests would be adversely affected by a suspension of the CCT, they should notify the Department of Trade, General Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, tel. 01-215 3576, quoting reference number T15957. The information should be with the department not later than 29 April.

EEC information

Free service for businessmen!
The EEC Information Unit helps firms of all types and sizes by answering general questions about EEC membership and by guiding them where necessary to more specialised information sources.
New customers are always welcome, particularly firms new to EEC questions.
The unit's address is: EEC Information Unit, Department of Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. 01-215 4301 (six lines)

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series are seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
				of which			of which					
			Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries excl. shipping	Total	Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index Series in Stock level at end-1976	1970	£ million	£ million			£ million 18,218	10,396	1,829	1,977	£ million		
1970	100	31,644	9,453	2,130	1,799	442	325	68	−14	733	−25	758
1971	102	32,505	9,681	1,991	1,930	99	−148	52	22	1,087	280	807
1972	104	34,402	9,870	1,739	2,071	39	−145	48	15	131	−702	833
1973	110	36,003	10,279	1,872	2,390	1,127	404	102	382	−752	−2,334	1,582
1974	110	35,590	10,124	2,024	2,289	602	666	81	−111	−3,380	−5,221	1,841
1975	108	35,234	9,991	1,737	1,970	−680	−392	−111	−23	−1,635	−3,195	1,560
1976	109	35,290	9,562	1,651	1,898	−8	−4	22	1	−1,423	−3,592	2,169
1974 3rd qtr.	112	8,952	2,484	501	556	330	358	3	−39	−772	−1,236	464
4th qtr.	111	8,971	2,590	511	559	56	133	17	−53	−845	−1,288	443
1975 1st qtr.	109	8,988	2,534	471	492	−125	18	−31	−38	−544	−947	403
2nd qtr.	107	8,833	2,474	444	498	−267	−105	−54	−66	−295	−655	360
3rd qtr.	107	8,724	2,540	416	501	−208	−234	−29	38	−566	−967	401
4th qtr.	107	8,689	2,443	406	480	−80	−70	4	43	−230	−626	396
1976 1st qtr.	109	8,811	2,460	402	452	25	31	24	12	−80	−538	458
2nd qtr.	108	8,730	2,394	408	479	−97	−115	−22	−55	−439	−919	480
3rd qtr.	108	8,824	2,392	418	484	−22	4	10	22	−536	−1,148	612
4th qtr.	110	8,925	2,316	422	483	86	77	10	22	−368	−987	619
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	+0.3	+1.2	−3.0	+3.7	+3.9							
on a year earlier	+2.0	+1.9	−5.5	+2.2	−1.4							

	Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs (NOT seasonally adjusted)					Labour (UK)			Visible Trade (Volume)	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Retail prices	% increase on a year earlier	Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used	Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Export	Import
	at 1970 prices		at 1971 prices	monthly averages									On a balance of payments basis at 1970 prices	
Base of index £m in base year Series in	1970	1970	1971 15,895	thousands	Jan. 1974		1970	1970	July 1972	thousands		thousands	1970 7,907	1970 7,932
1971	100.5	99.7	100.0	108.5	153.4†	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	775.8	3.4	130.9	106.7	104.2
1972	102.7	102.4	105.8	138.6	164.3†	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	854.9	3.7	147.3	107.1	116.7
1973	110.3	110.0	110.7	137.1	179.4†	9.2	144.5	123.2	115.6	611.0	2 6	307.0	122.2	133.8
1974	106.4	108.2	109.9	102 8	108.5	16.0	215.3	152.0	138.7	599.7ø	2.6ø	302.7ø	131.2	136.2
1975	101.3	101.7	107.9	97.2	134.8	24.2	235.4	188.7	179.8	929.0	3.9	150.0ø	125.6	126.4
1976	102.2	103.4	108.1	104.7	157.1	16.5	299.0	219.6	214.5	1,269.8ø	5.4ø	120.4ø	135.9	134.2
1976 1st qtr.	101.9	101.9	107.3	103	149.4	22.5	266.5	206.9	205.5	1,220.3	5.2	116.7	131.5	126.1
2nd qtr.	102.4	103.6	107.6	106	154.9	16.0	292.6	214.4	212.8	1,252.1	5.3	119.4	137.1	134.6
3rd qtr.	101.6	103.6	108.9	97	158.5	13.7	306.8	223.2	218.6	1,305.5	5.5	123.6	134.2	137.9
4th qtr.	102.8	104.3	108.5	113	165.8	15.0	329.9	233.9	220.6	1,316.8ø	5.6ø	..	140.8	138.1
1977 1st qtr.							341.7 p	248.0 p		1,330.2 p	5.6 p			
1976 Apr.	102.4	103.3	108.8	116	153.5	18.9	286.3	211.5	210.1	1,241.8	5.3	122.5	135.6	132.1
May	104.5	106.4	106.8	110	155.2	15.4	292.0	214.8	211.7	1,253.3	5.3	120.0	137.2	134.7
June	100.5	101.1	107.3	91	156.0	13.8	299.6	217.0	216.6	1,261.1	5.3	115.7	138.5	137.1
July	101.5	103.8	108.8	91	156.3	12.9	302.0	219.8	219.0	1,288.9	5.5	118.6	130.4	139.4
Aug.	100.8	102.7	108.9	115	158.5	13.8	304.0	223.4	219.1	1,308.8	5.6	126.2	134.9	133.7
Sept.	102.5	104.5	108.9	86	160.6	14.3	314.4	226.3	219.2	1,318.7	5.6	125.9	137.3	140.4
Oct.	102.5	104.6	108.1	109	163.5	14.7	327.7	230.0	219.5	1,307.9	5.5	124.5	140.8	140.6
Nov.	103.0	104.6	109.2	119	165.8	15.0	331.8	234.6	220.7	..	..	..	138.1	140.1
Dec.	102.9	103.7	108.3	111	168.0	15.1	330.2	237.2	221.5	1,325.7 e	5.6 e	..	143.3	133.6
1977 Jan.	103.9 p	104.4 p	106.7	93	172.4	16.6	337.9	244.9	223.8	1,338.2	5.7	..	140.6	153.6
Feb.			105.7	118	174.1	16.2	339.7 p	248.2 p	223.9 p	1,331.4	5.6	150.5	138.0 p	133.8 p
Mar.							347.4 p	250.8 p		1,321.1 p	5.6 p	157.3 p		
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	+1.4	+0.3	−1.6	+2.5	+5.0		+3.6	+6.0	+1.5	+1.0			+1½	—
a year earlier	+2.7	+3.5	−0.6	+8.1	+16.0		+28.2	+19.8	+10.3	+9.0			+7	+10

p Provisional pe Preliminary estimate † Base of index Jan. 1962 = 100 .. not available ø Average of available months e estimate

Inquiries: 01-215 3453

Regional selective assistance

The table below shows offers of £10,000 or more made since 31 July 1974 under section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 against which a first payment to the company concerned was made in the period 1 October to 31 December 1976. Offers of interest relief grant with a loan equivalent of £10,000 or more are also shown.

Region and company	Type of assistance (see notes at foot of table)	Amount of assistance committed (£)	Standard industrial classification (minimum list heading) the activity involved is production unless otherwise stated	Reason (see notes at foot of table)
SCOTLAND				
Aberdeen Trawl Owners and Traders Engineering Ltd	IRG	26,950	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	A
ACF (Great Britain) Ltd	IRG	73,950	Pumps, valves and compressors	A
Anaplast Ltd	IRG	31,250	Synthetic and plastic materials	A
Bellamy Seafoods Ltd	IRG	15,937	Bacon curing, meat and fish products	A
BEPI (Electronics) Ltd	IRG	110,250	Radio and electronic components	A
Bermaline Ltd	IRG	18,375	Grain milling	A
British Aluminium Co Ltd	IRG	92,500	General chemicals	A
Buchan Meat Producers Ltd	IRG	100,000	Wholesale distribution of food and drink	A
R. and W. Callander Ltd	IRG	8,160	Builders' merchant	A
D. Christie and Son Ltd	IRG	7,500	Dealers in industrial materials	A
John Cossar Ltd	IRG	10,000	Printing, publishing of newspapers	A
DCD (UK) Container Services Ltd	IRG	24,500	Transport services	A
Galvanisers Ltd	IRG	17,625	Metal galvanisers	A
Garnock Engineering Ltd	IRG	15,000	Engineer's small tools and gauges	A
John Hastie Ltd (Thomson, McLintock and Co)	L	220,700	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	B
Henderson, Hogg and Co Ltd	IRG	9,180	Synthetic and plastic materials	A
Howard Doris Ltd	IRG	1,200,000	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	A
National Foundry and Engineering Training Association	IRG	8,250	Industrial training	A
Newage Engineers Ltd	IRG	152,000	Iron and steel	A
North British Oil and Paint Ltd	IRG	14,700	Paint	A
REO Stakis Organisation Ltd	IRG	5,400	Betting and gambling	A
Salamis (Marine and Industrial) Ltd	IRG	13,750	Corrosion control	A
Scotboard Ltd	IRG	132,500	Timber	A
Scott Converting Ltd	IRG	4,165	Packaging in paper and board	A
Scottish Timber Products Ltd	L	260,000	Timber	B
South Mills (Rayon) Ltd	IRG	5,400	Man-made fibres	A
Speyside Engineering Co Ltd	IRG	11,475	Industrial plant	A
Syntex Pharmaceuticals Ltd	IRG	126,000	Pharmaceutical chemicals	A
Tannoy Group Ltd	IRG and RG	235,000	Broadcasting equipment	A
Tayside Floor-coverings Ltd	L	667,500	Plastic floor-covering materials	B
Thistle Knitwear (Scotland) Ltd	L	40,000	Men's wear	A
Vickers Ltd (John Hastie Ltd)	L and E	2,230,000	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	B
Total		5,888,017		
WALES				
Consolidated Beryllium Ltd	IRG	19,500	General chemicals	A
Customline Ltd	IRG	4,000	Paper and board packaging materials	A
John H. Earl Ltd	IRG	80,000	Textile finishing	A
Exhaust Brake Sales and Service Ltd	L	35,000	Motor vehicle manufacture	A
Fibreglass Ltd	IRG	440,000	Fibreglass	A
Formation Furniture Ltd	IRG	12,750	Furniture and upholstery	A
P. Leiner and Sons Ltd	L	350,000	Chemical industries	B
Nashville Music Strings Ltd	L	15,000	Musical equipment	B
New Aberdare Brick Co Ltd	IRG	11,500	Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	A
Ontzi-Ola Ltd	IRG	14,000	Domestic hollow-ware	A
Peter's Savoury Products (Bedwas) Ltd	IRG	36,000	Bacon curing, meat and fish products	A
Senior Engineering Group Ltd	L	200,000	Steel tubes	A
Tack Industries Ltd	IRG	21,000	Heating and ventilating equipment	A
T. N. Thomas Ltd	L	70,000	Sports and games equipment	B
Valenite-Modco (UK) Ltd	IRG	9,000	Metal working machine tools	A
WCB – Clares Ltd	IRG	49,500	Shop and office fittings	A
Total		1,367,250		
YORKSHIRE/HUMBERSIDE				
Centrajet Ltd	IRG	15,594	Metal-working machine tools	A
Consolidated Foods Corporation	IRG	122,100	Fruit and vegetable products	A
Defco Engineering Co Ltd	IRG	14,679	Pumps, valves and compressors	A
Denier Plastic Injection Moulding Co Ltd	IRG	3,612	Synthetic and plastic material	A
Emil Engineering Co Ltd	IRG	4,200	Iron and steel	A
Fellowes Manufacturing (UK) Ltd	IRG	11,587	Furniture and upholstery	A
Fibre Coated Fabrics Ltd	IRG	5,046	Textile finishing	A
Edwin Field and Sons Ltd	IRG	13,832	Carpets	A
Hall's Barton Ropery Co Ltd	IRG	12,745	Rope, twine and net	A
Henshaw Joinery Co Ltd	IRG	1,636	Timber	A
Homfray and Co Ltd	IRG	207,690	Carpets	A
Invoga Ltd	RG	2,216	Wood and cork	A
Kingston Lamp Co Ltd	IRG	5,986	Electrical goods	A
Lister and Co Ltd	RG	23,687	Woollens and worsteds	A
J. McIntyre Ltd	IRG	78,750	Waste and scrap	A
William Makin and Sons Ltd	IRG	20,080	Mining machinery	A
J. Peter Chatterton International Ltd	IRG	6,767	Bacon curing, meat and fish products	A
Portakabin Ltd	IRG	72,216	Timber	A
Quinton and Kaines Ltd	IRG	6,830	Timber	A
Sea Land Foods Ltd	IRG	4,684	Bacon-curing, meat and fish products	A
C. Taylor (Photo Litho) Ltd	IRG	4,282	Printing and publishing	A
Taylor Precision Engineering (Yorkshire) Ltd	IRG	8,006	Mechanical engineering	A
Tebro Toys Ltd	IRG	10,425	Sports and games equipment	A
Tebro Toys Ltd	IRG	7,220	Plastic products	A
Three Star Engineering Ltd	IRG	6,600	Pumps, valves and compressors	A
Westwood Yarns Ltd	IRG	14,867	Man-made fibres	A
B. S. and W. Whiteley Ltd	IRG	22,432	Paper and board	B
Total		707,769		
NORTH WEST				
Babcock and Wilcox Ltd	IRG	310,800	Metal-working machine tools	A
Bel Industries Ltd	IRG	41,850	Metal furniture	A
Bird Precision Bellows Ltd	IRG	7,840	Bellow expansion joints	A
British Oxygen Co Ltd	RG	495,908	Gas control apparatus	A
J. and F. Brooks Ltd	IRG	6,000	Furniture and upholstery	A
Centertex (UK) Ltd	IRG	10,370	Bedding, etc	A
Dubilier Electronics Ltd	IRG	58,800	Radio and electronic components	A
Harris Engineering Ltd	RG	24,284	Mechanical engineering machinery	A
Lanofilm Ltd	IRG	5,250	Asbestos boards	A
Longworth Paper and Plastics	IRG	5,400	Plastic products	A
M. D. Makin Holdings Ltd	IRG	9,360	Synthetic and plastics materials	A
Prestige Group Ltd	IRG	171,500	Cutlery and plated tableware	A
Rubery Owen Conveyancer Ltd	IRG + RG	123,851	Mechanical handling equipment	A
Smith Food Group (Tom's Food Ltd)	IRG	12,000	Fruit and vegetables	A
Stuart Edgar Ltd	IRG	38,250	Paper and board	A
Swade Press Ltd	IRG	48,750	Printing, publishing	A
Turner and Newall Ltd	IRG + RG	20,142	Brake and clutch linings	A
Ward Bekker Sales Ltd	IRG	2,040	Chemicals	A
Total		1,392,395		

Region and company	Type of assistance (see notes at foot of table)	Amount of assistance committed (£)	Standard industrial classification (minimum list heading) the activity involved is production unless otherwise stated	Reason (see notes at foot of table)
NORTHERN				
Abrahams and Co (Birmingham) Ltd	IRG	8,640	Glass	A
Armstrong Cork Co Ltd	L	1,000,000	Plastics floor covering materials	A
Baker Perkins Ltd	IRG	141,015	Mechanical engineering machinery	A
British Oxygen Co Ltd	IRG + RG(3)	12,708	Research	A
Cheviot Meat Packers Ltd	IRG	17,232	Bacon curing, meat and fish products	A
Henry Cooke Ltd	IRG	23,100	Paper and board	A
Davis Safety Controls Ltd	L	20,000	Radio, radar and electronic equipment	A
DJB Engineering Ltd	L	1,000,000	Construction and earth-moving equipment	A
Dufay Vanguard Ltd	IRG	26,368	Paint	A
Head Wrightson and Co Ltd	IRG	10,080	Iron and steel	A
ICI Ltd (Agricultural Division)	IRG	85,750	General chemicals	A
K. Shoemakers Ltd	IRG	55,000	Footwear production	A
Linkflow Ltd	IRG	116,025	Woodpulp and papermaking	A
Lionweld Ltd	IRG	36,000	Metal finishing	A
Mono Containers (UK) Ltd	IRG + RG	19,368	Plastic products	A
Newburn Foods (Newcastle) Ltd	IRG	11,750	Bacon curing, meat and food products	A
Rigby's of Portsmouth Ltd	RG	13,378	Furniture and upholstery	A
Rothe Erde (Great Britain) Ltd	L	700,000	Mechanical engineering	A
A. and J. Scott Ltd	IRG	2,520	Timber	A
Smith Bros (Whitehaven) Ltd	IRG	12,600	Paper, printing and publishing	A
Smith Bros (Whitehaven) Ltd	IRG	4,200	Paper and board packaging	A
Tees Direct Table Water Supplies Ltd	IRG	3,300	Soft drinks	A
Tegrel Engineering Ltd	IRG	3,000	Sheet metal	A
Teletronic (North East) Ltd	IRG	6,388	Radio and electronic components	A
Welwyn Electric Ltd	L	160,000	Radio and electronic components	B
T. Wetherell and Son Ltd	IRG	4,200	Paper and board packaging materials	A
Total		3,492,622		
EAST AND WEST MIDLANDS				
H. Burbidge and Son Ltd	IRG	23,664	Wood and cork	A
Fabrikat Engineering Co Ltd	IRG	9,900	Furniture	A
Kabaka Ltd	IRG	1,600	Ceramics	A
Leabrooks Hosiery Co Ltd	IRG	55,000	Hosiery	A
Worley Wallcovering Ltd	IRG	2,800	Paper and board	A
Total		92,964		
SOUTH WEST				
Dartington Glass Ltd	IRG	53,100	Glass tableware	A
Geevor Tin Mines Ltd	L	300,000	Mining and quarrying	A
W. Harvey and Sons	IRG	3,180	Bacon curing, meat and fish products	A
Hoslworthy Electronics Ltd	IRG	9,870	Radio and electronic components	A
Liskeard Engineering (1972) Ltd	L + RG	50,400	Telecommunications equipment	A
Marine Projects (Plymouth) Ltd	L	100,000	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	A
C. H. Paine and Co Ltd	IRG + RG	20,656	Watches and clocks	A
The Cornish Pasty Shop	IRG	2,160	Bacon curing, meat and fish products	A
Power Development Ltd	IRG + RG	10,939	Radio and electronic components	A
Sperry Rand Ltd	IRG + RG	69,760	Scientific and industrial equipment	A
Zoeftig and Co Ltd	IRG + RG	8,220	Metal furniture	A
Total		628,285		
Total amount of assistance committed		13,569,302		
Total amount paid in regional selective assistance during period		12,559,000		

Notes:
A = New jobs being created.
B = Preservation of employment
E = Equity.
IRG = Interest relief grant.
L = Loan.
RG = Removal grant.

'Energy Trends' – rise in consumption

Total inland energy consumption – on a primary fuel input basis – during the three months November 1976 to January 1977 was over 7 per cent higher than in the same period a year ago. Coal consumption rose by nearly 9 per cent over the period; natural gas consumption rose by nearly 8 per cent, and petroleum consumption by nearly 5 per cent. Temperatures over the period were substantially lower than a year ago and, after temperature correction and seasonal adjustment, consumption measured at an annual rate was about 4 per cent higher than last year.

This is stated in *Energy Trends*, the Department of Energy's monthly statistical bulletin.

Coal – demand increases, but no improvement in output

Total coal consumption in the three month period December 1976-February 1977, at 37 million tons, was 7.7 per cent higher than last year, mostly because power station coal burn increased by 2 million tons.

Disposals of coal to industry were about 12 per cent higher than a year ago and coke oven consumption rose by over 9 per cent. Demand for house coal rose by 7 per cent, but sales of anthracite and dry steam coal fell by 12 per cent.

Deep-mined coal output during the period December 1976-February 1977 was 3.7 per cent lower than a year ago at 27.4 million tons.

Productivity measured in terms of output per manshift improved in February to 45.2 cwt, the highest achieved for nine months, but it was still well below last year's level.

Gas – drop in demand during February

Gas sent out during February this year fell to nearly 4 per cent below the level of February 1976, which was markedly colder.

Over the three month period December 1976 to February 1977 total gas sent out was over 7 per cent greater than in the same period a year ago.

Electricity – record demand levels in January

In terms of weekly averages, total fuel used at power stations, coal use and electricity supplied during January were higher than previously recorded. The maximum demand met at any one time during the month (not shown in *Energy Trends*) reached 49,100 megawatts, the highest demand yet placed on the public supply system.

During the three months November 1976 to January 1977, total electricity supplied was 8.5 per cent higher than a year ago. January this year was much colder than January 1976 and electricity supplied rose by over 15 per cent.

Petroleum – heating oils in demand

Refinery receipts of crude oil in the three months November 1976-January 1977 were nearly 26 million tonnes, 12.5 per cent more than last year. North Sea crude accounted for over 20 per cent of this.

Output of refined products rose in total by 7.8 per cent, with output of motor spirit and fuel oil higher by 11.6 per cent and 12.3 per cent respectively.

Total inland petroleum deliveries rose by 4.3 per cent; deliveries of fuel oil and gas/diesel oil were higher by 2 per cent and 10.9 per cent respectively, but in each case the major part of the increase was in January, a much colder month than last year.

Industrial fuel prices

The final table of *Energy Trends* shows increases in average prices for fuels used in industry during the fourth quarter of last year ranging from nearly 8 per cent on coal to 12.5 per cent on gas. Prices for new or renewed contracts for oil showed even sharper rises of nearly 22.5 per cent on heavy fuel oil and nearly 16.5 per cent on gas oil, compared with the third quarter of last year.

Inquiries

Energy Trends is prepared by the Economics and Statistics Division of the Department of Energy. Copies are available from Circulation Section (H), Central Office of Information (COI), Hercules Road, London SE1 7DU, tel. 01-928 2345.

Activity in the textile and clothing industries

Activity in the textile and clothing industries during the fourth quarter of 1976 is reviewed in this article. It is one of a series published at intervals in *Trade and Industry*.

Demand (table 1)

Consumers' expenditure on clothing and household textiles was up by 2 per cent and 3 per cent respectively in 1976 compared with 1975. In the fourth quarter of 1976 both categories showed an increase of 5 per cent on the corresponding period of the previous year, and were only marginally below the high levels of the previous quarter. The influx of foreign visitors on Christmas shopping expeditions to take advantage of favourable exchange rates and delayed expenditure of earlier tax rebates are thought to have been largely responsible for the continued buoyancy of demand.

Output (table 2)

Output continued to expand in the fourth quarter of 1976. Production of man-made fibres showed a significant increase at the end of the year, whilst the hosiery and knitwear sector maintained the good performance of the previous quarter. The level of output in both the cotton spinning and wool textile sectors remained static, whilst the cotton weaving and carpets sectors recorded some increase in activity, although from depressed levels. According to provisional figures for the final quarter, the made-up clothing sector consolidated its progress of the previous quarter (after a second quarter fall-back) and deliveries were approaching the high level reached at the beginning of 1975.

However, during the quarter a number of imminent rationalisation measures and plant closures were announced and, although their full implications for home production have yet to be gauged,

TABLE 1 Comparison of textile and clothing output with some factors affecting demand

Index numbers 1970 = 100 (quarterly figures seasonally adjusted)

								1975				1976					
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	Growth rate per cent per annum 1970/76	Growth per cent 12 months ended Q4 1976/ Q4 1975
Gross domestic product at factor cost (expenditure based)	100.0	102.3	104.0	110.2	110.5	108.5	110.0	110.5	108.2	106.8	108.6	111.0	108.4	109.3	111.5	+1.7	+1.4
Consumer's expenditure																	
All items	100.0	102.7	108.7	113.6	112.5	111.4	111.5	113.6	111.7	110.3	109.8	111.4	110.4	111.5	112.8	+1.8	+0.2
Clothing	100.0	101.8	107.9	113.4	112.6	114.7	116.6	117.9	114.4	114.5	112.0	115.4	114.5	118.9	117.7	+2.6	+1.7
Household textiles and soft furnishings	100.0	104.3	112.9	116.8	113.9	114.3	118.2	124.3	110.0	112.9	110.0	128.6	111.4	117.1	115.7	+2.8	+3.4
Output of total manufacturing	100.0	99.7	102.4	111.0	108.2	101.7	102.2	106.1	100.5	99.7	100.4	102.1	102.4	101.5	102.9	+0.4	+0.5
Output of textiles	100.0	100.6	102.9	108.6	99.2	93.8	97.0	94.1	93.7	92.8	94.6	98.5	95.2	96.5	97.8	−0.5	+3.4
Deliveries of made-up clothing	100.0	104.2	108.7	116.6	114.4	115.3	116.4	121.3	112.3	115.5	112.0	114.2	112.9	119.9	118.8	+2.6	+1.0

p = =provisional.

TABLE 2 Output

Index numbers 1970 = 100 (quarterly figures seasonally adjusted)

	1968 MLH	Weights	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1975 1st qtr	1975 2nd qtr	1975 3rd qtr	1975 4th qtr	1976 1st qtr	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	Growth rate per cent per annum 1970/76	Growth per cent 12 months ended Q4 1976/ Q4 1975
Man-made fibres	411	14.5	100.0	106.1	107.2	127.3	111.1	100.9	112.5	91.9	101.7	100.4	109.5	115.8	112.6	108.6	112.9	2.0	11.5
Spinning and doubling on cotton system (a)	412	11.7	100.0	103.2	103.0	112.4	89.5	80.8	84.5	79.7	81.5	79.3	82.7	89.3	80.6	84.4	83.8	−2.8	4.6
Weaving of cotton and man-made fibres (b)	413 (part)	6.9	100.0	95.3	91.6	93.3	90.3	86.4	85.9	90.2	85.4	85.4	84.6	94.3	82.2	82.1	85.0	−2.5	−0.6
Woollen and worsted	414	17.6	100.0	93.0	97.6	97.7	86.7	77.6	79.5	80.4	78.2	76.3	75.5	78.4	79.7	79.5	80.5	−3.7	2.5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	19.0	100.0	99.5	99.5	102.8	99.8	96.2	101.0	95.6	94.5	97.6	97.1	97.7	96.7	104.5	105.2	0.2	5.0
Carpets	419	8.0	100.0	107.8	121.7	125.8	115.5	110.9	108.3	115.1	111.9	109.0	107.5	112.5	108.0	105.6	106.9	1.3	−2.4
(Order XIII) (c)		100.0	100.0	100.6	102.9	108.6	99.2	93.8	97.0	94.1	93.7	92.8	94.6	98.4	95.2	96.5	97.8	−0.5	3.4

(a) Includes texturing of man-made continuous filament yarns.
(b) Excludes linen.
(c) In addition to sectors listed above includes jute, rope, twine and net, lace, narrow fabrics, made-up textiles, textile finishing and other textiles industries. Their combined weight in the total index is 22.3 per cent.

TABLE 3 Production of man-made fibres

Million kilogrammes

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1975 1st qtr	1975 2nd qtr	1975 3rd qtr	1975 4th qtr	1976 1st qtr	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	Growth rate per cent per annum 1970/76	Growth per cent 12 months ended Q4 1976/ Q4 1975
Staple fibre																	
Synthetic	170	166	177	221	196	178	214	37	48	44	49	52	53	52	57	3.9	+20.2
Viscose and acetate	172	170	185	204	160	138	134	36	39	32	31	38	35	26	35	−4.1	−2.9
Total	342	336	362	425	356	316	348	73	87	76	80	90	88	78	92	0.3	+10.1
Continuous filament yarn																	
Synthetic	167	191	196	233	200	185	200	42	46	44	53	52	52	46	50	3.0	+8.1
Viscose and acetate	91	85	68	73	72	63	71	15	16	15	17	18	18	16	19	−4.0	+12.7
Total	258	276	264	306	272	248	271	57	62	59	70	70	70	62	69	−0.8	+9.3
All man-made fibres																	
Synthetic	337	357	373	454	396	363	414	79	94	88	102	104	105	98	107	3.5	+14.0
Viscose and acetate	263	255	253	277	232	201	205	51	55	47	48	56	53	42	54	−4.1	+2.0
Total	600	612	626	731	628	564	619	130	149	135	150	160	158	140	161	0.5	+9.8

they have undoubtedly raised questions on the future size and structure of the UK industry. The outcome of the current review of the Gatt Multi-Fibre Arrangement, which regulates international trade in certain textile and clothing products, is an additional area of uncertainty for the industry. The general picture remains one of slow recovery founded on export growth and an extension of overseas based activities. This view is given some support by the recent pre-budget industrial forecast by the National Institute, which was for 2 per cent growth in textile output in both 1977 and 1978, which is well below the 3½ per cent growth achieved in 1976.

Prices (table 5)

The sharp acceleration of imported raw cotton and wool prices, which began around the end of 1975 continued unabated in the fourth quarter of 1976 when they were 93 per cent and 60 per cent respectively above the levels recorded in the comparable period of the previous year. There are indications, however, that peak levels may have been established and some slight weakening of prices is visible in latest figures.

All textile products reflect these swingeing increases to varying degrees, according to their natural fibre content. The effect on individual product prices is particularly noticeable for cotton and worsted cloths which registered increases of 32 per cent and 25 per cent respectively when comparing the final quarters of 1976 and 1975. Reference to the price index numbers of materials and fuel purchases by the industry shows that over the same period these costs increased by some 40 per cent.

Employment (table 6)

The mid-December figures of total textiles and clothing employment in Great Britain show a continuation of the upward trend which appeared in the first half of the year. The temporary employment subsidy has had a substantial effect in the reversal of the long term downward trend. Within individual sectors, however, man-made fibres and cotton weaving suffered reductions which are likely to grow as the impact of closures and redundancies announced during the quarter take effect.

Overseas trade (tables 7-10)

After a period of rapid build-up the level of made-up clothing imports stabilised in the second half of 1976; the year as a whole showed a 31 per cent increase (in current prices) on 1975. Imports of hosiery and knitted garments continued to climb, however, but the surge which occurred in the third quarter appeared to have eased by the end of the year.

1976 saw a gradual reduction in the quarterly trade deficit for clothing, which at £48 million for the final quarter reached the lowest level recorded since the end of 1974. The dominant feature in this positive trend away from the seriously imbalanced position of the past was a marked improvement in export performance, which can be mainly ascribed to increased sales of both woven and knitted garments to the rest of the EEC (45 per cent of the annual total at current values). Sales to Scandinavian markets also rose significantly and there was a noticeable increase in shipments of woven clothing (particularly women's) to Middle East and African oil exporting countries. Knitted goods continued

TABLE 4 Consumption of fibres

Million kilogrammes

								1975				1976					
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	Growth rate per cent per annum 1970/76	Growth per cent 12 months ended Q4 1976/ Q4 1975
In cotton spinning																	
Raw cotton	165	140	129	126	111	103	113	25	26	23	29	30	27	27	29	−6.1	+9.7
Man-made staple fibre																	
Rayon	33	34	32	36	39	30	27	8	9	6	7	7	7	6	7	−3.3	−10.0
Other	32	36	34	37	30	30	38	7	8	6	9	10	9	9	10	+2.9	26.7
In top making, wool spinning and felting																	
Wool and animal hair	166	151	165	149	121	122	134	30	32	28	32	35	34	31	34	−3.5	+9.8
Man-made staple fibre	84	77	86	105	103	86	87	24	24	18	20	22	23	19	23	+0.6	+1.2

TABLE 5 Prices

Index numbers 1970 = 100

								1975				1976			
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 p	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr p
Price index numbers of output (home sales):															
All manufactured products	100.0	109.0	114.8	123.2	152.0	188.7	219.6	176.0	186.3	193.4	199.2	206.9	214.4	223.2	223.9
Textile industries	100.0	104.9	112.2	131.7	162.2	178.6	205.9	172.9	175.7	180.7	185.1	193.0	201.1	209.5	219.9
Man-made fibre cloth	100.0	106.8	114.8	132.7	172.6	195.0	212.6	189.3	189.6	196.3	204.3	207.1	209.1	213.9	220.2
Cotton cloth	100.0	108.0	117.4	138.9	193.8	190.2	229.1	190.9	190.6	188.5	190.8	205.1	220.5	239.6	251.2
Worsted cloth	100.0	103.9	118.0	173.3	189.8	203.2	240.7	189.0	201.5	207.1	211.0	219.4	234.9	243.7	264.6
Socks, stockings and tights (inc pantihose)	100.0	100.9	102.3	107.1	119.4	134.2	146.4	129.6	132.5	136.7	138.0	142.5	145.0	148.2	149.7
Knitted underwear and nightwear	100.0	104.2	111.1	126.8	154.7	178.5	205.3	174.1	175.4	182.1	182.5	190.3	201.3	210.0	219.6
Knitted outerwear	100.0	101.5	105.3	119.0	140.8	157.8	172.3	153.6	156.5	160.6	160.4	166.8	170.9	174.3	177.3
Carpets	100.0	104.9	111.7	130.2	153.1	177.8	211.3	169.5	171.2	180.2	190.5	200.2	206.6	214.5	224.0
Made-up clothing	100.0	106.4	112.3	119.4	138.3	159.4	178.8	152.6	156.3	161.9	166.7	172.0	175.1	179.4	187.9
Price index numbers of material and fuel purchased:															
Textile industries	100.0	104.8	119.0	166.7	190.0	201.9	265.6	189.8	198.9	204.0	214.9	232.4	255.9	275.1	298.8
Commodities wholly or mainly imported:															
Raw cotton	100.0	112.9	116.6	204.2	229.5	196.9	356.7	165.9	188.6	209.6	223.7	264.6	324.4	405.7	432.3
Raw wool	100.0	94.9	156.3	332.3	250.3	210.7	303.7	194.0	208.9	212.1	227.8	250.4	286.1	313.9	364.4
Man-made fibres	100.0	103.1	103.6	105.8	137.9	156.9	175.4	152.7	152.2	159.8	162.8	166.9	173.4	176.8	184.7

TABLE 6 Employment in textiles (a)

Thousands

	MLH	March 1975	June 1975	September 1975	December 1975	March 1976	June 1976	September 1976	December 1976
Great Britain									
Textiles	411-429	503.1	493.9	487.6	483.7	482.4	486.2	488.7	491.6
Production of man-made fibres	411	34.8	34.0	33.9	34.3	34.0	33.5	33.5	33.1
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	54.4	52.9	52.1	50.8	51.1	51.8	52.4	52.6
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	44.5	43.6	43.5	42.5	42.4	42.8	43.1	42.6
Woollen and worsted	414	88.2	88.0	85.8	84.3	85.0	85.0	84.4	85.1
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	117.6	115.0	113.1	113.1	112.8	115.4	116.7	117.7
Carpets	419	38.5	37.4	36.7	36.0	36.1	35.7	35.3	35.4
Textile finishing	423	46.2	45.0	45.5	45.9	45.8	46.5	47.1	47.5
Clothing	441-449	312.4	307.5	306.0	305.8	300.3	302.0	302.4	306.7

(a) Employees in employment at middle of each month.

TABLE 7 Crude trade balance (a)

£ million at current prices

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1975 1st qtr	1975 2nd qtr	1975 3rd qtr	1975 4th qtr	1976 1st qtr	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr
Textile fibres (Division 26)															
Exports	96.4	87.3	108.1	172.1	201.8	183.5	260.6	43.2	52.1	41.3	46.9	57.6	64.8	59.8	78.4
Imports	183.9	150.0	213.7	322.4	310.5	263.4	438.3	56.1	74.2	70.4	62.6	101.2	113.7	103.1	120.3
Balance	−87.6	−62.7	−105.6	−150.3	−108.7	−79.9	−177.7	−12.9	−22.1	−29.1	−15.8	−43.6	−48.9	−43.3	−41.9
Textile yarns, fabrics, etc. (Division 65)															
Exports	396.8	425.8	445.4	589.5	745.8	698.2	934.2	165.1	174.5	161.4	197.2	203.4	230.9	225.3	274.6
Imports	256.4	324.9	369.7	514.9	688.2	682.8	911.4	166.8	166.0	167.4	182.6	212.7	225.3	213.7	259.7
Balance	+140.4	+100.9	+75.7	+74.6	+57.6	+15.4	+22.8	−1.7	+8.5	−6.0	+14.6	−9.3	+5.6	+11.6	+14.9
Clothing (Division 84)															
Exports	123.1	129.5	144.3	179.6	230.0	265.5	412.3	52.5	54.8	75.2	83.0	74.1	87.7	115.4	135.1
Imports	129.4	178.2	218.8	333.6	402.4	505.1	683.8	111.0	125.1	130.7	138.3	158.3	166.4	176.3	182.8
Balance	−6.3	−48.7	−74.5	−154.0	−172.4	−239.6	−271.5	−58.5	−70.3	−55.5	−55.3	−84.2	−78.7	−60.9	−47.7

(a) Imports cif, exports fob.

TABLE 8 Imports

£ million at current prices (cif)

	Textile fibres (Div. 26)			Textile yarns, fabrics and made-up articles (Div. 65)										Clothing (Div. 84)		
	Man-made fibres, tow and waste (266)	Wool tops (262.7 part and 262.8)	Total textile fibres	Woollen and worsted yarns (651.2)	Cotton yarns and thread (651.3 and .4)	Continuous filament yarns (part 651.6 and 651.7)	Spun man-made fibre yarns (part 651.6 and 651.7)	Cotton woven fabrics (652)	Woollen and worsted woven fabrics (653.2)	Man-made fibre woven fabrics (653.5 and 6)	Knitted fabrics (653.7)	Carpets (657.5 and .6)	Total yarns, fabrics etc.	Made-up clothing (841.1 and .2)	Hosiery and knitted garments (part* 841.4)	Total clothing
1970	13.3	3.3	183.9	3.9	9.8	38.4	5.6	53.5	7.6	42.2	13.0	20.1	256.4	70.7	51.4	129.4
1971	16.9	2.8	150.0	4.1	10.2	54.2	7.3	70.4	7.9	57.1	16.6	22.0	324.9	99.6	68.8	178.2
1972	24.9	4.3	213.7	6.3	12.5	52.8	9.2	74.2	8.2	78.6	14.0	28.0	369.7	123.7	82.7	218.8
1973	35.4	5.3	322.4	11.0	15.5	70.7	17.0	103.5	11.8	115.3	12.7	41.4	514.9	197.8	112.3	333.6
1974	57.2	4.8	310.5	9.5	42.8	105.2	30.2	130.5	13.5	154.5	16.4	44.9	688.2	243.9	134.1	402.4
1975	45.5	3.8	263.4	11.1	28.3	92.2	28.7	125.7	16.6	167.2	18.5	49.5	682.8	307.5	166.7	505.1
1976	59.3	4.2	438.3	17.1	41.8	127.5	41.2	190.7	19.1	196.4	22.8	68.8	911.4	404.1	238.4	683.8
1974																
2nd qtr.	14.7	1.6	92.8	2.7	11.4	26.7	7.8	31.1	3.8	35.3	3.9	10.3	167.9	63.4	32.9	102.1
3rd qtr.	18.2	1.0	72.2	2.2	11.1	34.6	8.3	28.4	3.4	39.4	4.6	12.5	180.0	61.5	34.9	102.5
4th qtr.	12.5	1.1	56.6	2.4	9.6	26.1	7.6	28.7	3.1	42.2	4.4	11.4	170.8	54.7	30.7	92.2
1975																
1st qtr.	10.4	1.0	56.1	2.2	6.6	20.7	5.9	31.7	3.2	44.5	3.6	12.7	166.8	68.0	37.2	111.0
2nd qtr.	10.8	0.8	74.2	3.0	6.8	20.6	6.8	29.8	5.0	41.4	4.3	11.7	166.0	79.4	39.5	125.1
3rd qtr.	12.1	1.1	70.4	2.8	7.0	24.9	7.0	30.1	5.0	39.9	5.4	11.5	167.4	75.7	45.9	130.7
4th qtr.	12.2	0.9	62.7	3.1	7.9	26.0	9.0	34.1	3.4	41.4	5.2	13.6	182.6	84.4	44.1	138.3
1976																
1st qtr.	14.5	0.9	101.2	3.6	9.5	29.4	9.8	43.6	4.0	47.6	4.6	16.0	212.7	97.9	52.5	158.3
2nd qtr.	14.7	1.1	113.7	4.2	9.0	31.4	10.6	53.0	4.7	43.7	5.4	17.2	225.3	104.3	53.2	166.4
3rd qtr	15.4	1.0	103.1	4.2	9.2	30.0	9.3	44.6	5.1	47.2	6.0	15.4	213.7	100.2	64.1	176.3
4th qtr	14.7	1.2	120.3	5.1	14.1	36.7	11.5	49.5	5.3	67.9	6.8	20.2	259.7	101.7	68.6	182.8

• Less 841.45
Source: Overseas Trade Statistics.

TABLE 9 Exports

£ million at current prices (fob)

	Textile fibres (Div. 26)			Textile yarns, fabrics and made-up articles (Div. 65)										Clothing (Div. 84)		
	Man-made fibres, tow and waste (266)	Wool tops (262.7 part and 262.8)	Total textile fibres	Woollen and worsted yarns (651.2)	Cotton yarns and thread (651.3 and .4)	Continuous filament yarns (part 651.6 and 651.7)	Spun man-made fibre yarns (part 651.6 and 651.7)	Cotton woven fabrics (652)	Woollen and worsted woven fabrics (653.2)	Man-made fibre woven fabrics (653.5 and .6)	Knitted fabrics (653.7)	Carpets (657.5 and .6)	Total yarns, fabrics etc.	Made-up clothing (841.1 and .2)	Hosiery and knitted garments (part* 841.4)	Total clothing
1970	47.0	20.4	96.4	23.4	11.0	68.6	8.6	26.7	70.1	32.3	38.9	39.4	396.8	60.5	45.0	123.1
1971	45.5	16.3	87.3	23.3	10.1	80.4	9.6	28.6	62.8	31.6	54.4	43.5	425.8	61.8	49.0	129.5
1972	56.5	19.8	108.1	27.3	11.7	83.8	10.9	29.0	66.9	37.4	43.2	51.6	445.4	70.2	53.5	144.3
1973	77.7	38.1	172.1	37.0	17.0	110.0	18.6	39.5	91.5	49.9	43.1	78.2	589.5	86.9	68.0	179.6
1974	118.7	26.2	201.8	41.6	22.0	136.5	28.1	52.0	106.6	68.6	44.9	100.6	745.8	113.4	81.8	230.0
1975	101.3	28.6	183.5	37.5	18.5	112.8	23.3	46.9	92.5	68.2	44.3	94.9	698.2	137.1	89.3	265.5
1976	124.0	50.5	260.6	56.0	26.8	157.8	33.3	72.0	105.2	90.5	51.7	144.3	934.2	210.6	147.8	412.3
1974																
2nd qtr.	35.7	7.8	61.1	12.1	5.7	41.5	8.0	13.6	29.8	18.4	11.6	26.9	204.6	26.2	16.5	50.8
3rd qtr.	33.1	4.9	48.7	9.6	5.7	29.2	6.6	12.6	26.4	16.8	11.3	23.1	178.6	31.6	24.9	66.2
4th qtr.	20.6	4.9	37.0	9.4	5.6	28.4	6.6	13.9	25.8	17.6	11.2	26.1	183.1	33.6	25.0	68.7
1975																
1st qtr.	26.2	5.2	43.2	8.3	4.6	26.9	5.9	12.1	21.9	17.6	8.2	22.2	165.1	27.0	17.2	52.5
2nd qtr.	32.1	7.0	52.1	9.4	4.4	28.0	5.9	10.7	24.4	16.7	11.8	22.2	174.5	29.8	16.8	54.8
3rd qtr.	21.4	8.0	41.3	8.7	3.9	25.8	4.6	11.2	23.8	15.0	11.4	20.5	161.4	37.9	26.8	75.2
4th qtr.	21.6	8.4	46.9	11.1	5.6	32.1	6.9	12.9	22.4	18.9	12.9	30.0	197.2	42.4	28.5	83.0
1976																
1st qtr.	26.9	11.0	57.6	11.1	5.3	35.4	7.7	16.1	19.7	20.6	10.9	32.1	203.4	37.8	25.3	74.1
2nd qtr	30.3	13.4	64.8	13.7	6.8	39.4	8.5	16.6	27.6	22.2	12.5	34.7	230.9	48.2	28.5	87.7
3rd qtr	29.1	11.6	59.8	13.6	6.8	38.9	7.1	15.8	28.5	21.0	13.6	31.6	225.3	58.3	42.8	115.4
4th qtr	37.7	14.5	78.4	17.6	7.9	44.1	10.0	23.5	29.4	26.7	14.7	45.9	274.6	66.3	51.2	135.1

• Less 841.45
Source: Overseas Trade Statistics.

to make good progress in the USA and sales in 1976 totalled £11 million against £6 million in 1975.

The crude trade balance for yarns and fabrics, which in annual terms has been diminishing since 1970, also showed the first signs of improvement in 1976. Exports in the final quarter reached a new high level with all sectors registering gains, particularly cotton fabrics and carpets, which rose by 82 and 53 per cent respectively (in current prices) compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. On the other hand, after levelling out in the third quarter, imports continued to grow proportionately and latest information indicates that further increases were registered in early 1977. Inquiries: 01-212 6787.

TABLE 10 Imports of raw materials

£ million at current prices (cif)

	Greasy wool (262.1)		Degreased wool (262.2)		Fine animal hair (262.3)		Raw cotton (263.1)	
	mn kg	£m	mn kg	£m	mn kg	£m	mn kg	£m
1970	149	58	57	22	10	9	167	44
1971	99	33	62	21	9	5	142	41
1972	130	56	77	23	18	13	137	44
1973	95	93	56	55	15	26	171	66
1974	65	67	56	48	9	21	93	61
1975	84	58	48	37	11	22	113	59
1976	112	121	50	54	15	50	122	95
1974 1st qtr.	23	26	..	13	2	5	28	18
2nd qtr.	20	21	..	15	3	8	27	18
3rd qtr.	16	13	..	13	2	4	16	11
4th qtr.	6	7	..	7	2	4	22	14
1975 1st qtr.	19	13	8	6	2	3	23	11
2nd qtr.	29	19	16	12	3	6	32	16
3rd qtr	20	14	15	12	3	6	32	17
4th qtr.	16	12	9	7	3	7	26	15
1976 1st qtr.	35	32	10	10	3	8	38	23
2nd qtr.	28	28	17	17	5	14	34	25
3rd qtr	24	27	13	15	3	10	26	22
4th qtr.	25	34	10	12	4	18	24	25

Source: Overseas Trade Statistics.

Output in the wool textile industry

The volume of production in the wool textile industry (as measured by the seasonally adjusted index of production) in January 1977 was 3 per cent less than in January 1976. Statistics issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that in the year 1977 woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 8 per cent lower than in 1976; deliveries of worsted yarns (excluding semi-worsted yarn) were 13 per cent higher. Production of wool and hair tops was 11 per cent more and that of man-made fibre tops was 7 per cent less.

Output in the wool textile industry

	Consumption	Production			Deliveries			
	Raw wool (clean weight)	Tops		Woollen yarn (†)	Worsted yarn (§)	Woven fabrics (excluding blankets) (‡)		Blankets (†)
		Wool and hair	Man-made fibres			Woollen	Worsted	
	million kilos					million sq. metres		
1968	177.5	96.6	36.4	147.4	98.2	135.8	110.6	**27.3**
1969	174.5	92.0	42.2	142.2	100.5	130.1	109.2	**26.9**
1970	153.1	79.7	44.6	129.4	97.6	115.5	99.8	**24.6**
1971	141.2	66.2	36.6	130.7	93.0	101.9	83.9	**28.5**
1972	152.3	75.1	45.9	130.9	101.6	99.8	83.7	**28.8**
1973	136.6	62.2	55.9	135.2	100.0	104.0	88.4	**30.6**
1974	112.6	43.9	54.8	122.5	87.2	92.1	82.6	**28.1**
1975	110.6	46.8	44.4	112.1	75.5	76.8	74.6	**24.7**
1976		56.5	47.2	108.0	80.8	73.6	69.4	**22.8**
1975 1st quarter	**27.3**	**11.2**	**12.8**	**29.4**	**20.4**	**17.7**	**20.7**	**7.6**
2nd quarter	**29.1**	**11.9**	**12.7**	**29.7**	**19.4**	**22.5**	**19.2**	**5.0**
3rd quarter	**25.5**	**11.4**	**9.2**	**24.6**	**15.7**	**19.8**	**17.1**	**5.7**
4th quarter	**28.7**	**12.3**	**9.6**	**28.4**	**19.9**	**16.8**	**17.6**	**6.4**
1976 1st quarter	**31.0**	**13.8**	**11.6**	**29.4**	**20.6**	**16.9**	**18.2**	**6.5**
2nd quarter	**30.5**	**14.5**	**12.1**	**27.9**	**20.3**	**19.6**	**16.9**	**4.4**
3rd quarter	**27.6**	**13.4**	**10.6**	**23.7**	**18.2**	**19.4**	**16.9**	**5.2**
4th quarter		**14.6**	**13.0**	**27.0**	**21.7**	**17.9**	**17.5**	**6.5**
1976 January	**10.0**	**4.5**	**4.3**	**9.5**	**6.4**	**5.1**	**5.8**	**2.6**
February	**9.6**	**4.2**	**3.2**	**9.2**	**6.6**	**5.3**	**5.9**	**1.9**
March	**11.4**	**5.1**	**4.1**	**10.7**	**7.6**	**6.5**	**6.5**	**2.0**
April	**10.4**	**5.0**	**3.9**	**9.5**	**7.0**	**5.7**	**5.5**	**1.5**
May	**10.2**	**4.8**	**4.6**	**9.3**	**7.0**	**7.0**	**5.6**	**1.4**
June	**9.9**	**4.7**	**3.6**	**9.1**	**6.3**	**6.9**	**5.8**	**1.5**
July	**8.7**	**4.6**	**3.8**	**7.1**	**5.9**	**6.1**	**5.6**	**1.5**
August	**8.3**	**3.5**	**2.8**	**7.7**	**5.3**	**6.0**	**4.6**	**1.7**
September	**10.6**	**5.3**	**4.0**	**8.9**	**7.0**	**7.3**	**6.7**	**2.0**
October	**10.5**	**4.9**	**4.9**	**9.4**	**7.9**	**7.1**	**6.0**	**2.2**
November		**5.4**	**4.4**	**9.6**	**7.7**	**6.0**	**6.2**	**2.2**
December		**4.3**	**3.7**	**8.0**	**6.1**	**4.8**	**5.3**	**2.1**
1977 January		**5.0**	**4.0**	**9.0**	**7.2**	**5.8**	**5.9**	**2.4**

(†) Estimated. (‡) Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components. (§) From January 1969 includes semi-worsted yarn: previously yarn of this type was not separately distinguished and the small quantities involved were divided between the woollen and worsted yarn headings. In January deliveries of semi-worsted yarn were 0.7 million kilos.

Production of man-made fibres in January

In the three months ended January 1977 the volume of production of man-made fibres, seasonally adjusted, was estimated to have been 8 per cent more than in the three months ended October 1976. Total production by weight of man-made fibres in January 1977 was 8 per cent lower than in January 1976, outout of continuous filament decreased by 13 per cent and staple fibre decreased by 3 per cent.

Man-made fibre production

Thousand metric tons

	Total	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre
1968	539.1	241.8	297.4
1969	553.9	252.5	301.5
1970	599.4	257.6	341.9
1971	613.1	276.4	336.7
1972	626.5	264.0	362.5
1973	730.8	305.6	425.3
1974	627.6	271.0	356.6
1975	562.5	246.5	316.0
1976	618.4	270.7	347.7
1975 1st quarter	129.1	56.4	72.7
2nd quarter	148.8	61.9	86.9
3rd quarter	134.1	58.5	75.7
4th quarter	150.4	69.7	80.7
1976 1st quarter	159.8	70.0	89.8
2nd quarter	157.5	69.7	87.7
3rd quarter	140.4	62.4	78.0
4th quarter	160.7	68.6	92.1
1976 January	53.3	24.1	29.2
February	52.3	22.6	29.7
March	54.1	23.2	30.9
April	53.1	22.1	31.0
May	53.6	23.9	28.6
June	51.8	23.7	28.0
July	46.7	21.1	25.6
August	43.8	19.5	24.3
September	49.9	21.8	28.1
October	53.0	22.7	30.3
November	54.3	23.3	31.0
December	53.4	22.6	30.8
1977 January	49.1	20.9	28.2

Index of the volume of production

1970 = 100

1968	87
1969	92
1970	100
1971	106
1972	107
1973	127
1974	111
1975	101
1976	112

	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1975 1st quarter	92	92
2nd quarter	104	102
3rd quarter	96	100
4th quarter	112	109
1976 1st quarter	116	116
2nd quarter	115	113
3rd quarter	104	109
4th quarter	115	113
1976 January	116	121
February	118	117
March	113	110
April	115	107
May	114	113
June	117	118
July	105	107
August	96	108
September	111	110
October	113	102
November	120	116
December	113	121
1977 January	106	109

Inquiries: 01-212 0017 or 01-212 6474.

Production in the cotton industry in January

Statistics issued by the Textile Statistics Bureau show that in January 1977 the amount of cloth woven was 8 per cent less than in January 1976. Production of single yarn increased by 3 per cent and doubled yarn increased by 4 per cent.

Production in the cotton industry

Annual totals and weekly averages

	Single yarn (†)		Doubled yarn		Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (‡)	Spun man-made yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	million kg.				million metres	
1968	171.2	67.5	49.9	52.0	668.2	507.3
1969	166.2	73.2	46.8	60.9	661.5	538.1
1970	158.7	77.4	43.2	57.3	627.6	484.3
1971	133.0	83.3	85.0		559.1	479.8
1972	121.4	81.7	75.4		513.0	469.8
1973	115.4	92.5	82.1		453.2	502.3
1974	101.3	87.7	74.7		409.5	505.3
1975	94.4	76.4	68.4		405.4	503.0
1976	106.9	76.1	69.4		374.5	492.9
1976 January	2.3	1.5	1.4		8.6	11.0
February	2.2	1.4	1.4		8.3	10.8
March*	2.3	1.5	1.4		8.3	10.5
April	1.9	1.4	1.2		6.6	8.7
May	2.4	1.7	1.5		8.0	10.5
June*	1.7	1.3	1.1		7.0	8.7
July	1.8	1.3	1.2		4.3	6.8
August	2.1	1.6	1.4		7.3	9.0
September*	1.8	1.3	1.2		6.4	8.7
October	2.3	1.7	1.6		7.9	10.6
November	2.4	1.7	1.6		7.9	10.7
December*	1.7	1.3	1.1		6.0	8.2
1977 January	2.2	1.7	1.5		7.7	10.3

(†) Spun in the cotton industry. (‡) Including yarns wholly of cotton waste and mixture yarn of cotton and cotton waste. * Average of five weeks.

Inquiries: 01-212 0017 or 01-212 6474.

Do you use statistics?

The Government Statistical Service (GSS) prepares a wide range of reliable and detailed figures on the United Kingdom. It is usually worth checking to see if what you want is available from them. You can see many government statistical publications at your local public library, buy them from HMSO or refer to the comprehensive collection held at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4N 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368).

A free pamphlet, *Government Statistics – a brief guide to sources*, gives up-to-date contact points in departments for further information. You can obtain copies from regional offices of the Department of Industry or by writing to the Central Statistical Office Press and Information Service, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ.

Registrations of British, community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 8 April 1977.

BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Review No. 8 (30th Year)	BR/E 39082/10/4/82	13	5 April	Data Film Distributors Ltd	National Coal Board, London
The Waiting Room	BR/E 39084/10/4/82	22	5 April	EMI Film Distributors Ltd	Ganet Films Ltd, Herts
Pompeii AD79	BR/E 39085/10/4/82	25	5 April	EMI Film Distributors Ltd	First City Film Productions Ltd, London
Fern, The Red Deer	BR/E 39093/10/4/82	58	6 April	Childrens Film Foundation Ltd	De Lane Lea Ltd, London
The Glitterball	BR/E 39094/10/4/82	56	6 April	Childrens Film Foundation Ltd	Mark Forstater Productions Ltd, London
Chimpmates (2nd series):					
Alice Goes Pop	BR/E 39095/10/4/82	17	6 April	Childrens Film Foundation Ltd	Eyeline Films Ltd, London
Treasure Hunt	BR/E 39096/10/4/82	19	6 April	Childrens Film Foundation Ltd	Eyeline Films Ltd, London
Holiday Spirit	BR/E 39097/10/4/82	16	6 April	Childrens Film Foundation Ltd	Eyeline Films Ltd, London
Wax Works	BR/E 39098/10/4/82	14	6 April	Childrens Film Foundation Ltd	Eyeline Films Ltd, London
Airborne	BR/E 39099/10/4/82	18	6 April	Childrens Film Foundation Ltd	Eyeline Films Ltd, London
The Go-Karters	BR/E 39100/10/4/82	18	6 April	Childrens Film Foundation Ltd	Eyeline Films Ltd, London
Zoo Time	BR/E 39101/10/4/82	17	6 April	Childrens Film Foundation Ltd	Eyeline Films Ltd, London
Devil's Widow	BR/E 39103/10/4/82	106	7 April	National Telefilm Associates Inc (UK) Ltd	Winkast Film Productions, Iver Heath
Movietone News 2496	BR/E 38857/10/4/82	8	8 April	British Movietonews Ltd	British Movietonews Ltd
			COMMUNITY		
The Twilight Avengers	EC 39081/10/4/82	89	4 April	Miracle Films Ltd	PAC Produzioni Atlas Cinematografica Caravel Film, Rome
Look In On Sex	EC 39091/10/4/82	76	6 April	Tigon Film Distributors Ltd	Rapid Film GmbH, Munich
Innocent Girls Abroad	EC 39092/10/4/82	84	6 April	Tigon Film Distributors Ltd	Rapid Film GmbH, Munich
Pussy Talk	EC 39104/10/4/82	70	7 April	Oppidan (UK) Ltd	Cinema Plus and Films Feuer et Martin, Paris
			FOREIGN		
The Hiding Place	F 39083	145	5 April	GTO Films (Distributions) Ltd	World Wide Pictures, California
High Velocity	F 39086	99	5 April	Variety Film Distributors Ltd	Mangold Productions, Los Angeles
Death Riders	F 39087	71	5 April	Variety Film Distributors Ltd	Hallmark Productions, USA
Dynamite Brothers	F 39088	83	5 April	Variety Film Distributors Ltd	Independent International Pictures, New York
Chikamatsu Monogatari	F 39089	102	6 April	Cinegate Ltd	Kenji Mizoguchi, Tokyo
Metamorphosis	F 39090	10	6 April	Connoisseur Films Ltd	Faroun Films (Canada) Ltd, Quebec
Silver Streak	F 39102	113	7 April	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co Ltd	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, California
Death In The Sun	F 39105	96	7 April	Variety Film Distributors Ltd	Lordfilm and Eichberg Film, Munich

CORRECTION TO THE REGISTER
The registration number of the film 'Take An Easy Ride', registered on 21 March 1977, has been corrected to BR/E 39063/27/3/82 and the playing time corrected to 42 minutes.

AMENDMENTS TO THE REGISTER
The registration number of the film 'Lover Boy', registered on 17 March 1977, has been amended to EC 39059/20/3/82.
The registration number of the film 'Dracula Versus Frankenstein', registered on 17 August 1971, has been amended to EC 35655/21/8/76.

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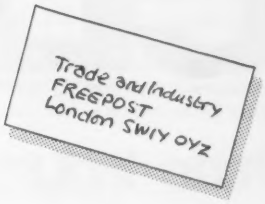

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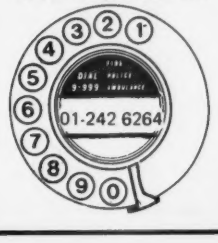

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